The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6313. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Condition of the Patient Yesterday and Last Night.

The Unfavorable Symptoms Continue Without Abatement.

No Indication of the Hoped-for Improvement.

The Private Bulletins Less Hopeful than the Official.

Speculation of the English Medical Journals on the Case.

The Sanitary Condition of Scarborough Discussed.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

No Improvement in the Conditions After a Restless Night.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 13—8 A. M.—The Prince of Wales passed another very restless night.

The conditions do not improve.

Later—The Events of the Night Full of Foreboding.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 13—10½ A. M.—I fear but little comfort can be expected from the events of the night.

There is no restoration of the patient to even the first stages of incipient convalescence, such as at this moment we have commonly a right to expect.

No Change of the Symptoms of the 12th Inst.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 13—Noon.—The Prince of Wales has passed the morning without any change of the symptoms which marked his condition on the 12th.

Still Later—A Restless Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 13.—The Prince has passed a very uneasy afternoon, and there is no abatement of the gravity of the symptoms.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 13—2 P. M.—The hopes raised by the slightly favorable advices from Sandringham yesterday are hardly borne out today. The official bulletins given below show nothing encouraging, and their effect is not favorable on 'Change.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 13—8 A. M.—His Royal Highness the Prince passed a restless night, and there is no improvement in his condition.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 13—Noon.—The condition of His Royal Highness at this hour is unchanged.

Signed by Sir William Jenner and the other physicians attending the Prince.

Three O'clock P. M.—An extra edition of the London *Times* contains the following dispatch:

"KING'S LYNN, NEAR SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 13—Noon.—In the case of the Prince of Wales, there has been no restoration to the first stages of convalescence, as we had a right to expect."

A telegram to the *Echo* from the vicinity of Sandringham says the delirium of the Prince is constant but not violent. He does not rave, but mutters incoherently hour after hour without cessation.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—A bulletin issued from Sandringham, at 10½ P. M., by the physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales, says his Royal Highness has passed a less unquiet evening. Unofficial dispatches from Sandringham, however, are unfavorable. The lung symptoms are reported to be most distressing.

There is a feeling in some circles that the official bulletins have represented the case of the Prince of Wales to be worse than it really is in order to arouse sympathy for the Prince and make him popular.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.—The Parsees of this city have offered prayers for the restoration of the health of the Prince of Wales.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

The Prince's Condition at 5 O'clock This Morning.

LONDON, Dec. 14—5 A. M.—An official dispatch from Sandringham, dated at 1 o'clock this morning, says: "The Prince of Wales is less restless. There is no increase of exhaustion and he has had some sleep."

The Queen and the Princess Alexandra continue well.

Prince Louis, of Hesse, has arrived at Sandringham.

The Turkish Ambassador went to Sandringham yesterday as a representative of the diplomatic body.

Archbishop Manning has ordered prayers in the Catholic churches for the recovery of the Prince.

The illness of the Prince creates anxiety throughout Ireland.

The Republicans and Democrats of London are about to send an address of condolence to the Queen.

ORIGIN OF THE MALADY.

Cases of the Prince and Lord Chesterfield—Medical Opinions.

From the British Medical Journal.

Since the publication of our statement last week that his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, was suffering from a sharp attack of enteric or typhoid fever, the daily bulletins of his physicians have indicated very clearly and succinctly the progress of the malady, which has been in all respects regular in its manifestations; and, although deserving of the appellation which it received from the first as a sharp attack, the progress of the malady has been thus far favorable and free from complications. As all medical men are aware, the ordinary period of incubation of typhoid fever is from twelve to fourteen days. This is subject to variations and irregularities, but that is the accepted standard of the best authorities. Hence, when it was announced that, on the evening of the 14th ult., His Royal Highness first presented the signs which indicate the onset of the fever, the minds of medical men naturally reverted to the antecedent history of the patient at that interval of time. Enteric fever, it is known, is the result of the inhalation of the miasm of decomposing animal matter, either in the form of aerial emanations, such as sewer-gas, or of local pollution of the drinking water by infiltration of such matters, and, whenever we meet with a case of enteric fever, we always look to the local circumstances under which the patient was placed at a date corresponding to that of the ordinary commencement of the period of incubation. Thus, then, it was at once remarked that the dates correspond with those of the Prince's visit to Lord Londesborough at his seat at Scarborough. In connection with this visit certain medical circumstances were also reported on good authority. Thus, the party at Lord Londesborough's included their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Col. Ellis, the Countess of Macclesfield, Duke of Beaufort, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Cecilia Bingham, Lord Carington, the Earl of Chesterfield and Mr. Baldwin. Nearly all, including especially her Royal Highness the Princess, the Duke of Beaufort, Lady Cecilia Bingham, the Duchess of Manchester, Lady Londesborough and Col. Ellis, are known to have been suffering during the visit with symptoms of constitutional disturbance. These symptoms passed off rapidly, except in the instance of Lady Londesborough, who, it is stated, was much indisposed for ten days afterward. Four days after the date on which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sickened with enteric fever, Lord Chesterfield, who had been one of the party at Scarborough, was also attacked. Lord Chesterfield had been on a visit after leaving Scarborough, and was seized after reaching home at Bretby-park, Burton-on-Trent. These series of events taken together afforded, and still afford, a strong presumption in favor of the correctness of the local etiology which the best-informed persons were disposed to assign as the probable explanation of the attack. But still further investigation developes some important facts which will weigh against this strong presumption. In the first place, Lord Londesborough states that the water supply of his house is that of the town of Scarborough, and that it is pure and excellent. The sewers had been purposely examined and thoroughly flushed, and a turn-cock was kept on the premises during the visit for this purpose. Moreover—and this is the strongest fact in this group of considerations—four children have been staying in the house for some months, and have been, and still are, in excellent health. It has also been stated that there is no typhoid fever at Scarborough, and that Lord Chesterfield was not staying in the same house. There were, however, a few deaths from enteric (typhoid) fever registered at Scarborough during the last quarter—nine deaths from fever in all; and two deaths of young children were registered from the same fever in the middle of November. From want of space for the whole party, Lord Chesterfield slept in an adjoining house, but of course passed his time with the party, and joined them at meals. Little importance, therefore, attaches to either of these statements. But a circumstance of great importance, belonging to another order of events, is the fact that, since the Prince fell ill, one of the grooms at the Sandringham stables, who did not attend his Royal Highness to Scarborough, has sickened with the same disease. Moreover, at this moment it is known that typhoid fever is prevailing in many parts of England. Of course there will be no delay in instituting the fullest inquiry into every possible source of origin and contagion of fever both at Scarborough and at Sandringham.

The actual history of the two cases of typhoid, viz., of that of his Royal Highness and Lord Chesterfield, during the period which is usually that of incubation, appears to be as follows:

His Royal Highness the Prince returned to London on Saturday, Nov. 4, in good health, or at least without any appreciable disturbance. He went down to Sandringham on Monday morning. From this period till the following Monday, the 13th, there was nothing to remark until late in the afternoon of that day, when, on returning from shooting in the neighborhood, he complained of chilliness, shivering, headache, and depression. On the following day, a whitlow appeared on the forefinger of his right hand. This was seen and attended to by Dr. John Lowe, of King's Lynn, the medical attendant of the household at Sandringham. It did not prevent His Royal Highness from carrying out his intention of going on a visit to Lord Carington, at Gayhurst, that afternoon. On Wednesday the whitlow was more painful, and Mr. Oscar Clayton, Extra Surgeon in Ordinary to His Royal Highness, was summoned from town, and remained in attendance on the Prince at Gayhurst until Friday, when the Prince returned to town. The whitlow, and one which had threatened on the other hand, were promptly cured. The Prince, on Friday, attended the French play. Meantime, however, with a view to the strengthening of his general health and to meet the indications afforded by the local inflammation of the finger, a careful dietary and suitable tonic treatment had been enjoined and observed by His Royal Highness. He returned on Saturday to Sandringham, and was seen on Sunday by Dr. Lowe. On Monday Dr. Lowe found that febrile symptoms were palpable, and, in the evening Mr. Oscar Clayton was telegraphed for. Arriving on Tuesday morning he found that the symptoms were now characteristic of typhoid fever, and announced this as the diagnosis. Sir William Jenner being at the moment in Scotland, in attendance on Her Majesty, Mr. Clayton telegraphed to London for Dr. Gull. Her Majesty was at the same time informed of the nature of the Prince's illness. The symptoms developed according to the usual course of the disease at this stage; and on the afternoon of the next day, Wednesday, the 22d of November, Dr. Gull arrived from London, and coincided in the diagnosis and treatment. Sir William Jenner arrived on Thursday, and from this stage they jointly took charge of the case.

The course of the disease since that time has been portrayed in the bulletins. It has now reached its nineteenth day. Of course, in a fever such as typhoid fever, there is no question of critical days. It must run its course, which, as we intimated, is never, in a regularly-marked case, less than twenty-one days; and, in a rather severe attack, such as this, is not at all likely to be less than the normal term of twenty-eight days. Happy the patient in whom these symptoms take a favorable course, and whom his medical attendants are enabled to pronounce at this stage to be progressing favorably, and to be suffering from no collateral complications. Lord Chesterfield's attack was apparently more severe than that of His Royal Highness. It commenced four days after it. He has been attended by Dr. Evans, of Birmingham, and, at a time when the symptoms had a serious aspect, Dr. Murchison was called in consultation from London. The preliminary symptoms resembled those of the Prince, and included the formation of a slight abscess. The patient is now progressing in all respects favorably. Of course it will not be left out of consideration that the characteristic disturbance of health of the various members of the party at Scarborough, their subsequent dispersion, and the onset of enteric fever in two of its members at different parts of England, within four days of each other, may belong to the chapter of surprising accidents. Typhoid fever is essentially local; it is a fever of the country as much as of the town. It is even the fever of the country; and it is especially an Autumnal fever—the Fall fever of American writers. Here, then, are all the scattered elements for a remarkable coincidence.

It is usually, however, possible to trace out and to remove the causes of typhoid, and hence the importance of a complete investigation such as will now be set on foot.

Londesborough Lodge.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 2.

Mr. Dale, F. R. C. S., of Scarborough, writing in the character of the medical attendant of Lord Londesborough, communicates in today's papers some statements relating to the sanitary history of the Royal visit to Scarborough, which he justly believes will be read with considerable interest, and which are intended also "to throw a light upon the obscure origin of this terrible disease"—typhoid, or, as it is now called officially, enteric fever. The communication is unquestionably interesting, and the conclusions may be correct; but his chain of reasoning is singularly imperfect, and the theory which he propounds is at once opposed to existing knowledge and dangerous to the interests of public health. Mr. Dale states that the area around Londesborough House is remarkably free from zymotic disease. Supplementing Lord Londesborough's previous communication as to the precautions taken for specially flushing the drains, he adds that Londesborough Lodge stands on a slope draining toward the beach at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and that the drainage is perfect. He appends to his letter a certificate from local architects and contractors to the like effect, adding that "the effluvium traps are all that can be desired, and we are of opinion that no offensive smell can pass through them." Dr. Dale, however, in somewhat striking contrast to this opinion, observes that "it is quite true some members of the distinguished party suffered from diarrhea, and this might possibly be due to offensive effluvia escaping in the house." He goes on to contend that this escape of offensive effluvia is "innocent as compared with the poison of typhoid fever." It produces, he says, symptoms of its own totally dissimilar to those originating from "the other source," and he affirms that the transient illnesses which supervene have no tendency to drift into the "more serious malady." He goes on to give some very unfortunate illustrations of this proposition. Experience of the lodging-houses at watering-places enables him to declare it to be of "daily occurrence" during the bathing season that a break-down occurs in the sanitary appliances, and that offensive effluvia strike down the whole household with nausea, sickness or diarrhea, but that there the matter ends. Now, if Mr. Dale means by this to affirm that it is not precisely from neglect and "break-down" of this character that typhoid fever is generated, he has strangely misread the whole teaching of his profession, and enunciates a doctrine which is at variance with that which is established on constantly recurring and incontrovertible experience. He may possibly have forgotten, but it is highly important that private householders and sanitary authorities should remember that the causation of typhoid fever is so indissolubly connected with the conditions which Mr. Dale treats as innocent, that the disorder is called indifferently by three eminent authorities pythogenic fever (Murchison and W. Farr,) cesspool fever (Brown,) and filth fever (Simon.) Overcrowding is known to be capable of generating the poison of typhus fever; but a body of evidence which Dr. Hudson, of Dublin, the most recent high authority, justly describes as of "the most conclusive character," proves that the poison of typhoid fever is generated from "the decomposing matters of sewers and cesspools." Turning to the annual reports of the medical officer of the Privy Council, we find him year after year bearing witness to this fact, and deploring in the most energetic terms the shocking apathy with which our sanitary authorities look on at the vast destruction of life caused by these "innocent" conditions, which at one time produce diarrhea, and at another typhoid fever. Dr. Simon concludes his ninth report by a well-known and often-quoted passage: "Typhoid fever and much endemic diarrhea are, as I have often reported, incessant witnesses to the same deleterious influence. It is hoped that as the education of the country advances this sort of thing will come to an end; that so much preventable death will not always be accepted as a fate; that for a population to be thus self-poisoned will one day be deemed ignominious and intolerable."

In February, 1870, an instructive examination was made of the causes of the prevalence of typhoid fever in another watering-place, Eastbourne, by a medical inspector of the Privy Council, Dr. Thorne Thorne. In the seven years between 1863 and 1869 inclusive, the deaths there from this preventable filth-fever had ranged from 144 to 187 annually. He was led to attribute its prevalence in the well-sewered new town to two causes—the drinking-water cisterns, as is the dangerous practice in many modern houses, were connected by a waste-pipe with the soil-pipe or sewer, to which it acted as a ventilating shaft, so that the water they contained would freely absorb the sewer emanations and thus become polluted; the charcoal pans placed over the street sewer-openings so effectually blocked them that, while preventing the escape of gases into the streets, they forced the sewer-gases into the houses.

As to the fact that the same cause of putrid infection will produce diarrhea and sickness in some of those exposed to it, while in others the poison will not be thus eliminated, but will go on to the production of fever, is so familiar that it is astonishing it should be called in question. Those who are so affected at once, and in whom the poison is eliminated, of course stand the best chance of escaping further disorder. We need only quote in support of this statement Dr. Hudson's remark, who says that it is a matter of frequent observation that "of a number of individuals exposed to the same source of miasma, some will suffer an attack of typhoid fever, while others will be affected by diarrhea and dysentery only." On the whole, it would have been more desirable that Mr. Dale should have refrained from making any statement than that, influenced by whatever laudable motives, he should have put forth doctrines which find no support in medical or sanitary authorities, and which, if accepted, would dangerously obstruct the most urgent sanitary reforms.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

Convention for the Nomination of Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 13.—The Democrats of New-Hampshire have today put their candidate in the field by the side of those of the Temperance Party and Labor Reformers, and it now only remains for the Republicans to set up their men to open the annual State political ball in right good earnest. Today's Convention was held in two sessions, forenoon and afternoon. At the first partial organization was effected, and the committee machinery set in motion, and at the second the real work of the day was done.

There were between 600 and 700 delegates present. On the whole, they were pretty orderly, mainly, no doubt, for the reason that everything was "cut and dried" in Committee, and because they see nothing but defeat ahead. E. D. Rand, of Lisbon, was made permanent Chairman, and a Vice-President was appointed from each of the counties.

The present Governor, James Weston, of Manchester, was unanimously renominated by acclamation with cheers. On motion of Gen. Hunt, of Nashua, the Governor was sent for as soon as his nomination was effected, and in due time came into the Convention. He was enthusiastically received, and in response made a brief pointless speech, accepting the honor which will this time prove an empty one. A ballot for candidate for Railroad Commissioner resulted in the nomination of Henry Colony, of Keene. The platform was then reported and forthwith adopted.

GREAT FIRE AT PATERSON.

The Franklin and Hope Mills Burned—Loss $175,000.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a wing of the Franklin Mill, on the raceway at Mill and Ellison streets, which resulted in a loss, both pecuniarily and to the general interests of the city, greater than has ever occurred since the burning of the Murray Mills. Several hundred workmen will be thrown out of employment for the Winter. Through the lack of fire-alarm facilities the fire did not become generally known until it had made considerable headway, although the fire was discovered by a private watchman when confined to one of the wings of the Franklin Mill. The building is a total loss, and was valued at about $35,000, in addition to which there was considerable machinery of value belonging to the owners of the building. The loss was fully covered by insurance previous to the Chicago fires, since which many of the policies have been changed. They are all, however, believed to be in force. Messrs. Harrell and Hayns lose between $50,000 and $60,000. They had not less than $20,000 of finished work in the shops, among which was a steamer for the City of Owego, which was ready for delivery. Their insurance will fall short of $20,000. They are consequently very heavy losers. The second and third stories of the mill were occupied by Holt & Co., towel and netting manufacturers; McLean & Co., netting manufacturers; Wm. Inglis, shoe-string manufacturer; Wm. Gudney, manufacturer of silk guides, and C. Kolhaas, manufacturer of looms. The rear building was occupied by Smyth & Pennington, file makers; the Van Riper Manufacturing Company's machine-shop, and Bachman & Co., silk shawl manufacturers. All these firms are very heavy losers. McLean & Co. lose $40,000, on which the insurance will not probably reach more than $10,000. Holt & Co. lose, in stock and machinery, about $8,000; insured for $2,000. William Gudney was engaged in the manufacture of Leonard's silk guides, which he has been three years in perfecting. He had $4,000 in machinery and material, the result of several years of labor, which is a total loss, and was not insured at all. William Inglis, manufacturer of shoe-strings, loses $4,000; covered by insurance to the full amount. Mr. Kolhaas, loom-maker loses $6,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $1,400. The Van Riper Manufacturing Company, occupying the rear building, had a very valuable machine-shop, and had their loss been total, would have suffered very heavily. They lose between $10,000 and $12,000; insured for $5,000. Smyth & Pennington, manufacturers of files, occupying a part of the same building, lose $10,000; insured for $5,000. Bachman & Co., silk shawl makers, succeeded in saving a large amount of finished goods, but will lose probably $8,000; insured for about that amount.

Next to the Franklin Mill stood the Hope Mill, occupied by John Oakum as a cotton factory. This mill was shielded by a metal roof which, however, in places became red-hot from the intense heat, and set fire to the boards within. The roof, however, saved the building from total destruction. The firemen gave most of their energies to the saving of this building and the houses on the opposite side of Mill-street. The Company will, however, lose about $12,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Resignation of Attorney-General Akerman.

Debate in the House on the Labor Question—Action of the Committee on Civil Service Reform — Senatorial Contention Over the Retrenchment Committee—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Attorney-General Akerman tendered his resignation to the President this morning, and it was at once accepted, with a kind expression on the part of the President of gratitude for faithful services. It was arranged that it should not take effect until early in January, as Mr. Akerman has certain official duties which require his personal attention. As to whether he will accept any position in the Judiciary, one of which has been publicly assigned to him, that is a matter which will be held in abeyance. He will visit Georgia during the holidays. Ex-Senator Williams has been determined on as Mr. Akerman's successor, but the nomination will probably not be sent in until after the holiday recess.

REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Southern Claims Commission will send their first report to Congress to-morrow. The report will cover 580 cases, aggregating $1,656,357 98, of which 256 are wholly rejected, the rest being allowed in part, the total allowance reaching only $344,168 20. Of those rejected, at least four-fifths were because of failure to prove loyalty.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

During the morning hour in the House today, Mr. Hoar's bill providing for the appointment, by the President, of a Commission to investigate the subject of the hours of labor and the division of the profits of labor in this country, was the subject of earnest debate, which gave evidence that the demonstrations of the so-called Internationals in different parts of the world have not been without their effect on the minds of American legislators. Mr. Hoar, indeed, was understood by the galleries to be a warm sympathiser with the objects of that Association, and during the time he held the floor attracted the undivided attention of the members in every part of the House by his arguments. Mr. Kerr, in behalf of the opposition, declared his sympathy for the laboring men, but with Mr. Wood objected to making the bill a special order, and the consequence of which was that its friends decided to urge immediate action on it. Mr. Kelley, Mr. Dawes and others warmly advocated its passage, and pending the debate the morning hour expired. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of three members, and is intended to supplant the proposed Bureau of Labor. Already the names of supposed Communists and soft-handed sympathizers with the laboring classes have been mentioned in connection with the appointments, but it is safe to predict that, if the bill passes, the President will carefully select men to be Commissioners who have other qualifications than the capacity to write fine-spun theories on the labor question.

SPEEDY ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Government aid in the reconstruction of Chicago will not be withheld any longer than is absolutely necessary. The bill reported by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, today, provides for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Post-office, Customs officers, United States Courts, and Pension and Revenue offices. The cost of the whole, including the ground, not to exceed $5,000,000. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and will be reported back to the House again as soon as possible, so that it may pass both Houses before the holiday recess.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The Apportionment bill occupied several hours of the session of the House in Committee of the Whole today, during which a proposition for minority representation, sustained by the Democrats alone, was defeated. Mr. Bingham, the author of the representation clause in the Fourteenth Amendment, took the floor in explanation of the application of its provisions to the ratio of representation, and in a speech of fifteen minutes riveted the attention of both House and galleries. It is evident from the tenor of the debates the past few days that the bill will not pass the House before the first of next week.

TERRITORIAL SYNDICATE.

The delegates in the House from the several Territories have organized themselves into a self-appointed committee, with the intention of acting, so far as practicable, in connection with the Standing Committee on Territories in its deliberations regarding the interests of their constituents. They will also consult with and aid each other in the preparation and passage of measures through both houses. They will hold their first meeting to-morrow, and have been styled the "Territorial Syndicate."

ACTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The House Select Committee on the Civil Service held their first meeting today, and took up the question of committee clerks, which they were directed to investigate and consolidate. They divided the various committees into groups, and assigned each group to a subcommittee for examination and report. It is a good sign to see this Committee begin at home, though the labor upon which it begins is rather of a retrenchment than of a civil service character.

DEBATE ON THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Senate held a caucus again this morning, beginning at 10½ o'clock and lasting till the opening of the Senate. The subsequent proceedings in the Senate revealed what had taken place in caucus. It appeared that the advocates of the revival of the Retrenchment Committee were offered a Standing committee of the Senate on Investigation and Retrenchment, but to be raised like other committees of the Senate, and not to be clothed with extraordinary powers, except by the authority of the Senate in special cases. This was not what Trumbull, Schurz and their friends wanted. Mr. Anthony offered in the Senate the caucus resolution, and Mr. Trumbull immediately offered as an amendment the substance of the manifesto embodied in his resolution for the Committee on Retrenchment, and to give the new Committee power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Sherman urged against this that the duties of the standing committees had never been defined in the resolutions by which they were established. Mr. Anthony agreed, and expressed his willingness to vote for the investigations desired after the Committee had been raised in the regular manner. Mr. Wilson deprecated a division on what he thought so slight a pretext, but his attempt at peace-making was a failure, as usual. The morning hour expired while Mr. Trumbull was speaking, and Mr. Edmunds had the floor, but he yielded to Trumbull to complete his speech, and then it became evident that the Senate was to have one of its wordy and perhaps eloquent days. Mr. Trumbull supported his amendment in a brief and moderate talk. Mr. Edmunds, when he got the floor, again replied to what had before been said by different Senators with the effect of creating an impression that we had fallen upon times of unusual evil in the administration of public trusts. The fidelity of this Administration, he asserted, would compare favorably with any that had gone before it. Considering the number of Government officers, the proportion of failures in public trusts for the last three years was less than in any recent administration. There was, therefore, no occasion for special alarm now, and certainly no occasion for giving to the Committee such unusual powers. Mr. Patterson thought the discussion was on a mere question of form. Mr. Schurz had; all this time been waiting with his portfolio on his desk containing a prepared speech, in arraignment of the civil service, which, with a neat little introduction, he fitted to the resolution before the Senate. The speech had evidently been prepared before the resolution had ever been proposed and for another occasion. He undertook to prove that the power to send for persons and papers was necessary generally to the Committee, in order that the New-York Custom-house investigation, begun last Winter, might be continued. He charged that the Committee on Retrenchment had been cut off at the beginning of last session, just after the report of Mr. Patterson on the general order business had been made. Lest further corruption and wider-reaching evils should be discovered, he had the copy of the evidence taken at that time dog-eared and marked for ready reference, and read copious extracts from witnesses. These statements the report refuted. He acknowledged that the evidence exonerated the President from any connection with the alleged frauds, but at the same time intimated that there was some mysterious power preventing reform that must be looked after and sought out. Mr. Schurz was followed by Mr. Conkling, who made a remarkably effective and eloquent extemporaneous speech, which brought Mr. Schurz often to his feet in interruption for explanations which he attempted to sustain his tottering sophistries. The report of the Committee summing up the Custom-house evidence was read, which made no charges against any public officer, commended the administration of the Custom-house, but recommended a committee to revise the Customs laws. The Committee finished its labors and never even intimated that further investigations were necessary, nor had any such proposals been made by any one. The Republican Party and the Administration were defended eloquently from any desire or need of avoiding investigation. The speech held the attention of the Senate and galleries, as it is seldom held by any one. The design of the zealous advocates of the resolution was manifested by their whole spirit. Investigations *per se* in the interest of reform they do not care for, assured on all sides that the Senate would not refuse the Committee all the authority needed to investigate particular cases. They would not be content unless the Senate delegated power to initiate investigations at will. They want a kind of star chamber investigation, in which ammunition against the Administration can be manufactured. This purpose, in somewhat dissimilar terms, is broadly circulated. This, of course, will not be allowed. The resolution of Mr. Anthony will pass without the amendment offered by Mr. Trumbull; at least such is the appearance to-night, and the Committee is likely to have much more investigating to do on the motion of the Administration Senators, as they are termed, than by those claiming to be Reformers. Mr. Trumbull professes not to be actuated by hostility toward the President in the position which he assumes, but his methods of argument are so similar to those of the avowedly hostile, that suspicions are constantly raised as to his sincerity. Most of the others make no pretences of Republican sympathies.

GEN. SCHENCK.

The *Chronicle* of today says Gen. Schenck, our Minister to England, having accomplished his purpose with reference to the Treaty of Washington, and regarding his personal interest here as imperative, has requested the President to name a successor and call him home. Some say Gen. Schenck is to be the prominent opponent of Senator Sherman in the contest for United States Senator from Ohio.

Another Defense of the Dock Commission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although well aware from some experience in newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic, that the party attacked by a newspaper is pretty nearly certain, so far as the attacking newspaper is concerned, to come off "second best" in the contest, since the "able editor" has the command not only of the types and the size of the types, but of all the best portions of his paper, in which to print his attacks, while the unfortunate defender of his own good name has to trust to the mercy of his adversary for any "*locus standi*" at all, and must be satisfied with the smallest of type and the obscurest of corners for his rejoinders, and should he hit the "able editor" a shrewd blow under the fifth rib, or utterly demolish the whole fabric of his attack, the chances are a hundred to one that such damaging reply would be utterly ignored, and not published at all by the attacking paper.

A man attacked by a newspaper, and attempting to reply to it, is much in the position of an innocent countryman playing with a professional gambler who uses loaded dice; nevertheless, with such a hard and hopeless task before me, I think it only just to myself to attempt at least to put you right regarding the accounts of the Department of Docks, as submitted to the Mayor on 26th April last, and animadverted upon in your leading article of this morning, the whole tone of which, and of several preceding articles in the Times on the Department of Docks, would lead one to believe that they are suggested or instigated by

"Some cogging, cozzening slave
To get some office."

But, to the point. By section 9 of the laws of 1871, relating to the Department of Docks, "The Board of the Department of Docks shall annually present to the Mayor of said City a report containing, first, name, occupation and compensation of all persons appointed and employed by such Board," &c.

I only deal with the foregoing section, as it is to it that your strictures of this morning mainly apply. The return made by the Board of Docks to the Mayor was made strictly in conformity with the requirements of the law, and stated in detail the compensation of each individual employe of the Board. Why that information was omitted in the message emanating from the Mayor's office I know not, and I am not responsible for the omission. My duty as a Dock Commissioner was fulfilled, when with my colleagues I furnished the information called for by the laws of 1870 and 1871, to the officer appointed by said laws to receive it. By some mistake the entire report of one of the bureaus of the Department of Docks was left out of the Mayor's message to the Common Council; possibly if *all* the reports of the numerous departments of the City Government had been published the message might have been deemed too voluminous; even in its actual form I much question if one out of a hundred of my fellow-citizens have read it from beginning to end.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must take leave to assert that the Department of Docks has in all respects complied with the behests of law to the very letter, as well as with their spirit. The Board had nothing to conceal and courts all inquiry made in a fair spirit. The revolution in Municipal affairs so complete and thorough, and which is so entirely due to your paper, has necessarily disturbed the monetary affairs of the City and prevented the Department of Docks from obtaining the money due to it, when it required it, and has thus far put our work much behind what it would have been could we have got our money as we wanted it. This temporary delay in the work of the Department of Docks, although no less annoying to the Commissioners than to the public, must be borne by the citizens, in consideration of the good about to be obtained by the various radical reforms which will, no doubt, be inaugurated by the Legislature about to assemble in January, in our Municipal affairs, and if my colleagues and I be then legislated out of office I feel sure that they, as well as myself, will be quite ready to make way for better, honester and more energetic men, provided our successors prove to be so, but even then we shall claim that we have laid deep and broad the foundation of the entire organization of the Dock Department, and in fact have "borne the burden and heat of the day" in inaugurating the whole Department, while the new men will have "entered into our labors" at "the eleventh hour of the day." Whatever may happen to the individuals, I hope that the Department of Docks will be carried on energetically and prosperously, and eventually give to this City of my love and my adoption, a system of piers and wharves worthy of the future commercial Metropolis of the entire world.

I am *solely* responsible for this communication. WILLIAM WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1871.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Additional Evidence as to the Guilt of the Prisoner.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 13.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hutton was called to the stand; the cross-examination resumed. The witness stated that on Tuesday evening, June 27, he went to Dr. Williams and told him that he (witness) thought Gen. Ketchum was in a bad condition; he described Ketchum's condition and breathing; he also told the doctor that he had not let Mrs. Wharton know of his coming for him; the doctor then said he had seen Gen. Ketchum in the morning; that Ketchum was not then very sick; he had been weakened by vomiting, and sleeping would do him good, and that he did not care to go and see Ketchum unless it was absolutely necessary.

Jacob Forey was sworn, and testified he is Deputy Marshal of Police of Baltimore City, and was in June last; he first saw Mrs. Wharton July 7 last, when he called at her home in relation to the death of Gen. Ketchum, which had been reported to the Police Head-quarters, for the purpose of gaining information; Mrs. Wharton then told witness of Ketchum's coming to her house on Saturday, June 24, of his sickness, and attendance by Dr. Williams; at this interview, which lasted over an hour, in reply to a question by witness, Mrs. Wharton said she had purchased tartar emetic, and that there was some in the house during Ketchum's sickness; she gave permission that her two servants be taken to Police Head-quarters for examination; she then informed the witness of her intention to leave for Europe on the following Wednesday, and with that view to leave Baltimore on the following day for Philadelphia, but she would not now leave until the matter was cleared up; the witness promised to call and let her know the result of the examination of the servants, and for this purpose called again about ten o'clock at night and informed her he was unable to come to any conclusion after examining the servants, except that he was satisfied of their innocence; he then told Mrs. Wharton she ought not to think of leaving the city until the matter was cleared up; she asked how long this would require, and he answered that he could not tell, some cases required many months; Mrs. Wharton then said the witness had been very kind to her in giving information, and she desired to make him a present; she then offered him a roll of money, which he declined, saying he could not take presents; in a subsequent conversation with Mrs. Wharton the witness questioned her closely about the purchase of tartar emetic, and whether it was kept where the servants had access to it; she stated it was purchased by herself, kept in her pocket, and the servants could not get it; during these conversations, which occurred four or five times, Mrs. Wharton said that "old gentleman Ketchum;" was peculiarly in the habit of drugging himself, and he might have taken tartar emetic by mistake; in a conversation between Friday night and Sunday, she again insisted on giving him money; at this time the note was spread out; it was a $20 bill which she offered, telling him to buy himself a present; the witness declined to receive money or presents, saying that he was an officer, and to accept presents was against the regulations of the Department; she said that being the case, of course he could not take it; on Monday, July 10, witness called and informed Mrs. Wharton that the Deputy State Attorney in Baltimore City had requested witness to say to her that it would not be advisable for her to leave the city at that time. Mrs. Wharton said she was sorry; that she intended leaving at 2 o'clock that day for Philadelphia, and asked witness about the propriety of her calling on the Deputy State Attorney, with a legal friend, relative to her going to Philadelphia; on the afternoon of the same day called again and informed Mrs. Wharton that circumstances had transpired that made it necessary to place a guard over her house to prevent any one leaving, which was done; his connection with the case ended here.

On cross-examination, the witness said he did not suspect the prisoner at the time of the first interview, when he told her tartar emetic had been found in Ketchum's stomach and in a tumbler.

H. D. Loney sworn: Witness is a member of the Bar; he testified to Mrs. Wharton's making sangaree of brown-stout on Tuesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, for Gen. Ketchum; she took it upstairs, and returned in a few minutes, and said that Gen. Ketchum had taken it; she afterward, on the same afternoon, went out riding with the witness.

Mrs. H. D. Loney, wife of last witness and sister of Van Ness, testified as to sediment found in tumblers containing milk punch. The facts in reference to making this milk punch and the sediment found in the tumblers, have been fully stated in the testimony of Mrs. Hatton on Wednesday last. The only additional facts stated by Mrs. Loney were that the tumbler containing the sediment was handed her by Mrs. Van Ness; she took it to Andrews & Thompson, druggists, when Thompson placed a small quantity of the sediment on a copper and tested it with acid, and advised her to keep the sediment; the tumbler and sediment were not out of her sight until delivered for analysis; James Macaroy, accountant in the banking-house of Alex. Brown & Sons, who assisted attending Van Ness during his illness at Mrs. Wharton's, testified that he was at her house several times during the day on Sunday, June 25, and again at nine o'clock P. M., when he saw Mrs. Chubb and Gen. Ketchum sitting at the tea-table; Mrs. Wharton came where witness was and asked him to get her a bottle of brandy from the next room, which he did; she said she wanted to make a drink for Gen. Ketchum; the next room from which the brandy was brought was that occupied by Van Ness; little after twelve o'clock midnight, while witness was lying on a lounge and heard some one coming down stairs, and unlocking a door; this person was Gen. Ketchum; soon afterwards Mrs. Wharton came in the room where witness was, and said she was afraid the General was sick; she was going to give him some brandy and ginger; she got a bottle of brandy and went upstairs; shortly afterward Ketchum came in and went upstairs without saying anything. Nothing further was elicited on cross-examination. The Court then adjourned.

Several witnesses testified today to facts of minor importance, such as meeting Mrs. Wharton on the street early on Monday morning, Aug. 26. The Court-room, if possible, was more thronged than on any previous day.

The Black Friday Suits.

It was expected a motion would have been made yesterday in the case of Davis and others against Fisk, Gould and others, recently tried before Judge McCunn, to set aside the verdict on the ground that Mr. O'Brien, one of the jurors, was coerced into an agreement with the other jurors. The argument was postponed, however, until the testimony of Mr. O'Brien, now being taken before a referee, is prepared. In the other suits of similar character, some fifteen in all, a stay of proceedings has been applied for, pending a decision of the present case on appeal. Decision has been reserved.

Erie Stockholders Opposed to the Present Management.

At a meeting of the Erie Stockholders, yesterday, W. P. Clerke, President of the New-York Stock Exchange, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams were appointed a committee to confer with the American Stockholders opposed to the present management. John Swan was present on behalf of the English shareholders. A future meeting is proposed to be called by advertisement.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Successful Observation of the Eclipse by European Scientists.

Conclusion of the Telegraphic Strike in England.

A Crisis Apprehended in the Spanish Ministry.

Terrible Railway Accident in the North of France.

Quarrel Between the Czarewitch and the German Ambassador.

Curious Document Issued by the "Late" Cuban Insurgents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Success of the Scientists in Observing the Eclipse—End of the Telegraph Strike—Government Investigations of the Internationale Society.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch by the telegraph line of Southern India and the Red Sea cable announces a successful observation of the total eclipse of the sun in the Southern Hemisphere. The party of observers consisted of Mr. Newman Lockyer, the well known writer on astronomical subjects and translator of Guillemen's famous treatise on "The Heavens;" J. P. Maclean, R. A.; Capt. Tupman, H. N. Moreley, R. G. Friswell, W. J. Lewis and Rev. R. Abbay. At Suez, on the outward path of the party, Signor Respighi, the distinguished Italian astronomer, joined the expedition, where, also, it was joined by M. Janssen, the French savan, who will always be remembered for his discoveries in regard to the red flames in the corona, and who so able supplemented the observations and speculations of the French observers in that quarter. The photographs of the corona obtained, are reported as perfect and the result must be conclusive of several points regarded by modern astronomers as needing more thorough demonstration. The strike of the telegraph employes is dying out. The men are returning to work in all the principal cities without accomplishing their object, and the movement has proved a failure. The British Foreign Office has sent instructions to all its agents abroad, to investigate the organization of the various branches of the Internationale Society in the countries to which they are respectively accredited, and report thereon to the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A telegram from Jaffa reports that most satisfactory and interesting observations were taken of the eclipse of the sun on Monday. The weather was splendid.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain—Railway Accident in France—Quarrel Between the Czarewitch and the German Ambassador to Russia.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—There is a rumor that a Ministerial crisis is approaching, and that a dissolution of the Cortes is imminent.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—An accident caused by a collision occurred today to the Bologne tidal train on the Northern Railway, near Survilhers. Several persons were injured, and the locomotive was destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from St. Petersburg, states that yesterday the Czarewitch Alexander became involved in a private dispute with the Prince de Reuss, the Minister of the German Empire to Russia. The passions of both were aroused, and the Czarewitch so far forgot himself as to make a personal assault on the Ambassador. Friends interfered, and the parties were separated. Much excitement is caused by the untoward incident, and it is feared that the consequences may be grave, although there is no reason to apprehend any interruption of the good relations between Russia and Germany, as the quarrel is believed to be totally of a private or social character.

CUBA.

Another Assertion by the Government that the Rebellion is at an End—Proclamation by Dissatisfied Insurgents.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—A document has been issued by prominent insurgents who have lately surrendered to the Government, and which is signed by the two Recios, Sandivar, several Aguerros, three Horros, Betancourt, Melchor, Bernal, two Varonas, and over 3,300 others of less importance. It is dated at Puerto Principe, and says: "In the future we will adhere to the throne of Spain, and are now disposed to aid the Government. We have seen our illusions vanish because the country failed to support us, and foreigners failed to send us aid. The Government of Spain is now sufficiently strong to maintain the integrity of the territory." The document further says that the insurgents now in the field are mostly negroes, under the leadership of Ignacio Agramonte, who rebelled against Cespedes. Not a house is left standing in the whole country between Las Tunas and Meoron, and the desolation that prevails is terrible. All the hopes of the insurgents of succeeding politically have been given up, and the destruction of the country has been rapidly going on. The negroes are working to make themselves the masters of the situation, and are dominant in the districts lately held by the insurrectionists. The surrendered insurgents who signed the document at Las Tunas, protest against a prolongation of the fight and consider the salvation of the country obtained, and look forward to reconstruction and an early peace. The signers praise the qualities of Valmaseda and his policy to attract the insurgents, and ask the King to make concessions to the island after peace shall have been established, naming as a specialty a social constitution. The signers abjure their past errors, and believe that they represent the majority of their party. Fifteen thousand insurgents have surrendered during the past year in the Central Department, and state individually and collectively that they are ready to perform whatever duty may be required of them as good and honest Spaniards. The *Gaceta* (newspaper) publishes the document of the surrendered insurgents in its edition of to-morrow. The document is considered a severe blow to the insurrection on account of the influence of the signers.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Coroner Keenan, yesterday, held an inquest in the case of John Jobson, who was killed on the 7th inst., by being struck by a New-Haven train, on Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-seventh-street. It appeared that the train was proceeding at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, when a horse driven by the deceased became unmanageable and ran on the track, the engine striking and demolishing the wagon, and killing Jobson. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the proper authorities compel the railroad company to have gates at the crossings, and to decrease the rate of speed while proceeding through the City.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Progress of the Republican Movement—The Tichborne Case—Prince Bismarck's Ideas—Religious Questions—The Catholic Church—Americans in Rome—Excise Laws—A System of "Buying Off."

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1871.

The Republican movement in England seems to be gathering consistence, if it is not gaining in force. Sir CHARLES DILKE has avowed himself a Republican, but is not in the least inclined, that I can learn, to give up his Baronetcy, which he has only second-hand from the present Sovereign. If no Sovereign, why a Baronet? And if Sir CHARLES were plain Mr. DILKE he would not be any great affair. The attraction is to hear a Baronet denouncing royalty—a small tea-cup or spoon pitching into the tea-kettle. Sir CHARLES gave his lecture at Bristol, that tough old radical, Prof. NEWMAN, in the chair. There was a regular Bristol rush and a good deal of a riot, a noisy time, in which very little was heard of Sir CHARLES' thin, high-pitched voice. A Republican club has been since formed in Bristol, and "down with the monarchy" is just the cry to suit a large, rough party in that turbulent old city. It is nothing new. During the earlier period of the French Revolution there were Republican clubs all over London and in all the English towns. They met at taverns, spouted treason, drank a good deal, and their favorite toast was, 'May the last king be strangled in the bowels of the last priest!" The terror and then the victories of NAPOLEON, and the long and costly struggle which ended at Waterloo, stopped all that. In those days men were prosecuted and punished for treason. Now every one writes and talks as much as he likes. Poor LEIGH HUNT was sent to prison for calling the Prince Regent a "fat Adonis of forty." The other night a temperance orator told his hearers that the Queen was a drunkard, and that when she was said to be indisposed she was really intoxicated; and BRADLAUGH says the heir apparent has none of the virtues and all the vices of his ancestors. I do not think much of all this. It only gives a fillip to British loyalty. The Queen is coming to Windsor. Let her but assume the habits and state of royalty, and everybody will be delighted. People grumble, not at a Sovereign, but at the want of one. Even Sir CHARLES DILKE's criticism only amounts to this: Royalty costs a million sterling a year, and we get very little for our money.

Still, it is rather startling to see column after column in leading English journals headed "The Republican Movement." There is to be a monster Republican meeting in London, and meetings in every district. The "Universal Republican League" has adopted Sir CHARLES DILKE, which may console him if he be expelled or dropped from the Reform Club, or repudiated by his constituents. Sir CHARLES is likely to need all the consolation the Republican clubs can afford him, for his position in a London club, or that best of clubs, the House of Commons, is not likely to be a very comfortable one. His reception at Leeds on Thursday night is described as most enthusiastic—an overwhelming welcome. The meeting which he addressed was full of noise, interruptions and fights, but at the end many thousands followed the bold Baronet to his hotel and gave him what you call an ovation. Next Tuesday night there is to be a meeting at the Vestry Hall at Kensington, "with a view to an expression of opinion on Sir CHARLES DILKE's attack upon the Queen," and a nice, noisy time they will have of it. The Vestry-room will hold about 1,000 persons; it is on High-street, Kensington, within a short distance of Kensington Palace, the birthplace of the Queen, and the most aristocratic residences of the Court end of the Metropolis; but it is also close by the Under-ground Railway and of easy access to all the Republicans and Republican leagues of London. If Sir. CHARLES were a man of greater calibre and more mature age, I should expect something serious.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

"Do you read all the testimony in the Tichbone case?" I asked my barber this morning. "Yes, every word so far, but it is getting tiresome." Now the report occupies about six columns a day in the London journals; and is going on for months, and the claimant's testimony not completed. It is rather monotonous, and quite justifies *Punch's* cartoon of the Tichborne Old Man of the Sea on the shoulders of Sinbad John Bull. For the last fortnight we have had witness after witness of all grades, from clergymen and bankers to soldiers and laborers, swearing that the claimant is Sir ROGER. His stock has gone up from ten shillings on a hundred pounds to forty pounds—from one-half to forty per cent. For it is a regular stock gambling operation—the money to carry on the suit being raised on debentures; all to be paid if paid, out of the estate, which is worth £25,000 a year. The identification of Sir ROGER seems complete, but no one knows what awful sensation may be in store for us when the Attorney-General begins to call his witnesses for the defense. There is a rumor that in any case the fat claimant will be arrested for perjury, in respect to Miss DOUGHTY, the moment the trial is over. The Court of Bankruptcy is also waiting for the verdict. But what a horrible injustice it seems to have an estate wasted in finding out who is its rightful owner, —just as kingdoms have been desolated and thousands of people slaughtered in a struggle between rival claimants to the crown.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S IDEAS.

Prince BISMARCK has just made a speech on a subject which may interest Americans. He gives the reasons why Germany will send no more envoys to foreign Powers, but full Ambassadors. He wants Ambassadors with good salaries, forty thousand thalers a year, *and* private fortunes. Envoys and poor men are liable to be snubbed. When an Envoy is closeted with a Minister, if an Ambassador from the most insignificant country is announced, the Envoy must take his hat and bow himself out. If waiting for an audience, he must give up his turn to an Ambassador. Prince BISMARCK will not have his representatives play second fiddle to anybody. America has had poor men, with inadequate salaries and shabby appointments at foreign Courts, and may do well to consider Prince BISMARCK's speech, and have the nation fairly represented. American citizens in Europe are as magnificent as the most patriotic American could desire. They travel, live and spend money first class. They astonish the natives in the costliest fashion, but they are at times far from satisfied with the position of their foreign Ministers. It may be that four-fifths of them are of no use, but in that case withdraw them altogether, and be content with Consuls. If represented at all, let us place ourselves on a footing with the most favored nations.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

There are signs of rebellion in the Church. A curate, who has been a clergyman fourteen years without a chance of preferment, having no rich or influential friends such as are always turning up at the right moment in the fashionable novels, writes to the *Record*:

"Come what will, disestablishment or disendowment if necessary, away with a state of things injurious to religion and antagonistic to justice."

Other curates, the writer says, are of his opinion, believing that if the Church were disestablished, brains would have a chance against family connection, influence, or purchase. The *Record* is horrified at these dreadful sentiments. They "savor more of the Communism of Paris, or the International Union, than of Evangelical Christianity."

In the same number of the *Record* an "advowsen" is offered for sale, worth £440 a year, with a nice rectory and a glebe of forty acres; all to be had, cure of souls included, for a certain amount of hard cash. Brains or piety of no account whatever. If the curates of England could only stop playing croquet, and toadying for patrons, they could soon upset such simoniacal arrangements.

AMERICANS IN ROME.

Two American ladies are spending a few week at Malvern, the delight of all good Americans, preparatory to their return home to Germantown. They have spent the Summer very delightfully in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Venice and Rome. "And what place did you like best?" I asked. "Oh, Rome, Rome! after that Venice." It is curious how Rome fascinates most visitors. Even those who do not like the Holy City at first, get so charmed in a week that they can hardly leave it. One American lady in Rome has been there for years, studying it chronologically. She has not seen anything yet less than a thousand years old, but hopes, some of these years, to explore St. Peter's. Somewhere on their tour my American friends fell in with the famous Monsignor CAPEL taking his Summer holiday. He went everywhere with them, showed them everything, gave them letters, accompanied them to Vienna and Pesth, and on their return to London invited them to breakfast. They found him, as all ladies do, the most delightful man in the world. I believe he has made more converts—at least more lady converts—than any priest in England, and yet he is not a Jesuit, nor much like Monsieur Catesby in *Lothair*.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop MANNING, in a recent sermon, said:

"I for one do not desire that the Catholic Church in England should ever depend on anything except the free alms of her members. Gold corrupts, and poverty keeps the heart pure—and I say this even of the clergy. Voluntary offerings are required: for a priest is not able to earn wages. There is no peril in poverty—though I often wish we had something more, so as to open additional churches and schools, especially for our poor. Poverty is the salt that keepeth away corruption; and I hope that the Catholic Church in England will continue to be poor and pure."

It is a salt that the English Catholics have plenty of. There are great and wealthy Catholic families, some of whom are munificent in their contributions, but the great mass of the Catholics are Irish immigrants, very poor, and quite unable out of their scanty wages to do the work done by the Irish Catholics in America. So priests appointed to poor missions have to resort to curious expedients. Some build churches with postage stamps; one just now has had a wind-fall in a portrait of the Pope, drawn for him by an American lady artist, Mrs. LETCHWORTH *née* GOVE. He has had it photographed, and is selling the copies by thousands.

EPIDEMICS IN MID-ENGLAND.

From some cause, Mid-England is afflicted this Autumn with epidemic diseases of men and beasts. The cattle-plague is all around us. Small-pox has broken out virulently in Nottingham, Wolverhampton and Birmingham, in spite of the most vigorous vaccination and revaccination, which certainly is not a protection. Some think it really promotes the spread of the disease. In some instances, three-fourths of those attacked had been previously vaccinated. It is said, however, that the mortality is less in these cases; but medical statistics are not remarkably reliable. Meanwhile the feeling against vaccination does not diminish, and people are constantly fined and imprisoned for not allowing their children to be vaccinated. They are mostly poor and ignorant people, who have seen their own or their neighbors' children suffer, as they believe, in consequence of vaccine poisoning. They say to the Magistrates: "I had a fine, healthy child; it was vaccinated; its arm swelled; it came out in sores and was never well afterward. I will sooner go to prison than have my other children poisoned." "Very sorry," says the Magistrate, "but I must administer the law as it is." Numerous cases have been collected and published in periodicals, tracts, and handbills, and the feeling against compulsory vaccination is strong and increasing. Meantime the outbreak at Nottingham is really serious. One day this week 150 cases were reported, all the hospitals were full, and more hospital accommodation was urgently demanded.

EXCISE LAWS.

The question before the next session of Parliament which interests more persons than almost any other is the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors. A strong party presses for the Permissive bill, which would allow a majority of two-thirds in any district to shut up every public house, and prohibit the sale altogether; another party wishes only to restrict and regulate—that is close half or two-thirds of the public houses, and lessen the hours of those still licensed. There may be a free trade party which would throw the whole traffic open, but it must be a small one, for the actual dealers do not wish to surrender their monopoly. They go for a moderately restrictive bill, which would increase the profits of those who get licenses, and give compensation to the rest.

THE SYSTEM OF "BUYING OFF."

In England nothing can be done, or rather undone, without compensation. Whatever the Government has authorized, sanctioned, or even permitted, it cannot put an end to without compensating those who are injured by the reform. A license to sell liquor is a vested right, and cannot be taken away without compensation. I commend this principle to you in dealing with Tammany and the Mormons. Appoint a commission to buy them off at a fair valuation. All the thieves to Sing Sing, of course. It is their natural destination, but the tolerably honest, but useless, place-holders, should be bought off as soon as may be. And if BRIGHAM YOUNG and the rest must give up their extra wives, whom they have acquired and possessed all these years with the consent, or, at least, the connivance, recognition and condonement of the Government, let their value be estimated and fair compensation given. In the same way, according to English precedent, no woman can rightfully be deprived of even a vulgar fraction of a husband without some equivalent. There must be a suitable annuity guaranted to them.

MONADNOCK.

Sir Charles Dilke's Addresses—Disorderly Proceedings at Bolton.

Sir CHARLES DILKE delivered an address at Bolton on Nov. 30, on the subject of "Representation and Registration," which was made the occasion of a very serious riot. The meeting, which was held in the Temperance Hall, was announced to begin at 8 o'clock, but 2,000 tickets were issued for a preliminary meeting at 6½, exclusively, of course, of the supporters of Sir CHARLES. The Chairman proposed to the meeting, shortly before 7, that the doors should be thrown open to the public, but as there were hundreds of persons assembled outside who were hooting, hissing, and singing the "National Anthem," the proposition was met by a decided opposition. Sir CHARLES delivered an address, but was compelled to be brief, as stones of large size and other missiles were thrown at the windows in front of the hall, and many persons were struck, including some of those on the platform and a representative of the Press. Attempts were made to force the doors, the panels of which were broken out, but a large number of roughs in the meeting were armed with sticks, and were prepared to give their assailants a warm reception if they presented themselves. A desperate fight occurred in the vestibule, but the Conservatives were repulsed. The Chief Constable and several magistrates forced their way into the hall, having been sent for by the chairman. Mr. JOSEPH MELLOR announced that they were prepared to protect property, but recommended that the meeting should be thrown open. A large force of borough and county Police were by this time in front of the hall, and strove, though ineffectually, to keep order. The Conservatives were then admitted. Sir CHARLES had by this time finished his address, and a petition in favor of its objects having been adopted, the meeting was declared at an end. A scene of the wildest confusion followed, during which Sir CHARLES and his friends left the hall unnoticed by the mob. The roughs in the hall armed with cudgels attacked each other with the greatest fury, and many persons were very seriously injured. The reporters' table was thrown down, and smashed into fragments, the pieces being taken and used as cudgels. Meanwhile the crowds in the gallery and other parts of the hall were singing the "National Anthem" and "Rule Britannia." The Police at length exerted themselves very vigorously to clear the place, and with great difficulty this was accomplished, but thousands of persons loitered in the neighborhood for a long time.

Attempt to Commit Suicide in a Cell—An Extraordinary Case.

The London *Times*, of Dec. 1, says: "On Thursday evening, about 6 o'clock, a deliberate attempt to commit suicide, and that in a revolting manner, is believed to have been made by HARRY BENSON, a prisoner in the jail of Newgate, under commitment for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. The prisoner, a man twenty-four years of age, is charged with defrauding the French Relief Fund of the sum of £1,000 by falsely pretending to Sir THOMAS DAKIN, the late Lord Mayor, that he was the Marquis DE MORANCY, Maire de Chateaudun, and by producing forged letters of introduction purporting to bear the signatures of M. LEON SAY, the Prefect of the Seine, and M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE, the secretary of M. THIERS. The remarkable circumstances of the case were fully narrated in the *Times* of yesterday. The prisoner was brought before the Lord Mayor on the afternoon of Thursday, and underwent a second and final examination, resulting in his committal on charges of fraud and forgery. It was noticed that his appearance had considerably altered for the worse since the first hearing on the preceding Friday, and he seemed so careworn and fagged that he was allowed to sit during the examination. He then, as is stated, complained to the Police of his ill health. He was conveyed to Newgate later in the day, and was placed in one of the cells appropriated to prisoners for trial, nothing peculiar being noticed in his conduct. A medical officer visits the jail twice daily, and would have removed the prisoner to the infirmary if he had been found ailing. The gas in each cell is lighted about dusk, and prisoners are allowed to get to bed as early in the evening as they choose. They are permitted to read during the day, and books are supplied to them from the prison library. The gas-jet is at a distance of four feet or five feet from the floor, and is turned on and off from the outside of the cell. In each cell there is an alarm bell, which may be rung in case of an emergency, and which instantly ensures the attention of the warder on duty in the corridor. On Thursday evening, at the time mentioned, the warder heard a moan from the man BENSON's cell, and proceeding there found him lying across his bed, his shirt and drawers having been much burnt. He called for assistance, and BENSON was at once taken to another part of the building. He was found to be very much injured by severe burns in the most vital parts of his body, and he received medical attention and was placed in the infirmary. He persisted that the affair was an accident, and nothing more minute has as yet been elicited from him. His condition is said to be not of immediate danger, and he is getting on as well as can be expected, but in any case he will not be able to be tried at the ensuing sessions. The authorities of the prison have every reason to believe that the injuries were self-inflicted, and that he must have set fire to some of the writing materials, or other paper or books in the cell, and deliberately tortured himself. The bedding was scorched, and the prisoner's underclothing was partly burnt. The affair is rather mysterious, and if the prisoner really intended to commit suicide he will not be likely, now that he has failed, to divulge any of the circumstances."

LAST OF THE COMMUNE.

The Shooting of Another Insurgent.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Echo* says, under date of Nov. 30:

"GASTON CREMIEUX was shot this morning at Marseilles. The following details have reached me by telegraph: The condemned Communist, who was confined in the prison of St. Pierre, was informed of his fate at 2 o'clock. He appeared calm and collected, and replied, firmly, 'I will show you how one ought to die.' He then put his papers in order, dressed himself and got into the wagon that was to conduct him to Fort St. Nicholas. Arrived there, CREMIEUX asked for a few minutes to finish a piece of poetry; having done this, he charged M. VIDAL, the Jewish rabbi, to beg M. ESQUIROS to complete a drama he had begun. At 7 o'clock a cart drove up, and he was taken in it to the platform of the Pharo. The sentence was then read, and CREMIEUX appeared to listen to every word. After spending a couple of minutes with his religious consoler, he approached the fatal post. He bore a kind of ring in his hand, with which he intended to attach himself to the post in the event of his courage failing him, but he did not make use of it. He prayed the soldiers to aim at his heart, and not his face, as his family desired his body. He then took off his hat, coat and waistcoat, undid his cravat, opened his shirt, and standing firm and erect, with no bandage over his eyes, cried out, "Now—fire! *Vive la Repub*'—— He fell dead before he could finish the word. About 3,000 soldiers were present. The public numbered about 500. The body was afterward taken by the family of the deceased to the Jewish cemetery. The execution passed off quietly.

SWITZERLAND.

Particulars of the Death by Suicide of Count Girgenti.

"Some further details have been received, says *Galignani*, of the catastrophe which ended the days of the Count GIRGENTI. The rash act was accomplished under a feeling of despair, caused by frequent attacks of epilepsy to which he was subject. He blew his brains out with a pistol, but the shot, badly directed, did not kill him instantaneously, as he lived long enough to receive the last offices of the Church. His young wife bore up bravely until all was over, when her emotion completely overpowered her. The deceased Prince was a man of rare energy. Formerly a lieutenant in the Austrian army, he was present in that capacity at the battle of Sadowa, and having traversed the enemy's lines with dispatches, received one of the decorations, only forty of which were distributed during the whole campaign. In 1868 he served as a Colonel of Spanish hussars at the battle of Alcolea, where he was wounded. The widow has decided to remain at Lucerne for some days. She will be joined there by Queen ISABELLA, the King of Naples, the Archduke REGNIER, and the Archduchess MARIA. The Infanta ISABELLA, thus rendered a widow at twenty, has an annual income exceeding 600,000 francs, and is expected to take up her residence at Vienna, with the Archduchess MARIA."

The Two Rings.

From the Brooklyn Union. Dec. 13.

We do not believe that $100,000,000 would pay the damage done to this country by the Erie and Boss Tweed Rings of New-York. These twin monsters of iniquity have poisoned the whole financial world. There is no spot on earth, however distant, which has not been more or less influenced, damaged, and stunned by the rascalities of these wholesale plunderers. They have injured our national and State credit, and the credit of all our corporations. They have frightened our capitalists in this country and all the leading capitalists in Europe. Whatever they have touched, directly or indirectly, they have either tainted, badly damaged, or entirely destroyed. Several banks and savings institutions with which they were connected, have gone by the board, and thousands of depositors—many of them, doubtless, very poor—have, through these Ring corporations, lost all their surplus means. Never did highway Mexican robbers match these rascals in wickedness. They have descended to lower depths of infamy in seeking plunder than any other band of rascals or ring of blood-thirsty scoundrels since the days of the Forty Thieves. No city or nation, either ancient or modern, can furnish a parallel in the shape of human beings who have been thus bold, defiant, and reckless in iniquity. And now the question is, "What are we going to do about it?" The people demand an honest and prompt reply to this question. They demand an honest and prompt execution of the laws against these criminals. They demand their prompt punishment, and indignantly frown upon any man who dares to ask for sympathy or leniency for them at the present moment.

Action of Joint Committees on Quarantine Abuses.

Yesterday the Committees appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, Grocers' and Importers' Board of Trade, Vessel-owners' Association and the Ship-owners' Association, met at the Chamber of Commerce for organization. Mr. SOLON HUMPHREY presided, and he was also elected Chairman of the Joint Committees. He said it is almost impossible to compute the damage inflicted upon the commerce of this port by the exactions practiced at Quarantine. The enormity of the abuses has grown upon us, but few seem to be cognizant of the real injuries which are inflicted upon the commerce of this City by exorbitant charges and fees. Organized action is needed, and prompt measures should be applied at once, or the commerce of the port will be ruined.

The Secretary read letters from Messrs. PENDERGAST BROTHERS and other prominent merchants, in which several flagrant cases were mentioned, showing the arbitrary powers given to or assumed by the Health Officer or his subordinates under the guise of precautions to preserve the public health. In these letters it was stated that merchandise has not only been directed to other places, but that merchants have been compelled to pay large sums of money under various pretexts. Several remedies were suggested for this abuse, but the majority of the writers were in favor of placing the Quarantine regulations under the control of the Government.

Mr. BRETT moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the subject, and suggest a line of remedy to be submitted to the Legislature. This motion, however, was amended by Mr. FOGG so that the Committee should be composed of one from each of the organizations. Mr. BRETT presented the affidavits which had been prepared in reference to the trouble between the Harbor-Masters and the agents of the Transportation Committees, showing the extraordinary course of the former. He recommended that they should be forwarded to Gov. HOFFMAN. It was, however, determined that the documents should await the action of the Committee.

The Committee appointed to collect evidence was then formed as follows: On behalf of Chamber of Commerce, SOLON HUMPHREYS; Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, W. R. KIRKLAND; Ship-owners' Association, R. B. MINTURN; Produce Exchange, JOHN H. BOYNTON; and Vessel-owners' and Captains' Co-operative Society, JAMES H. VAN BRUNT.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TROOPS IN CHICAGO.

Another Message from Gov. Palmer to the Legislature of Illinois—His Correspondence with the President—The Measures for the Protection of Chicago Denounced as "Military Interference."

Gov. PALMER sent a long special Message to the Legislature of Illinois on Saturday last, embodying correspondence with the President and others, relating to the presence of United States troops in Chicago since the fire. This Message, with all the essential portions of the correspondence given, we reproduce below:

GOV. PALMER TO THE PRESIDENT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 3, 1871.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a printed slip cut from the Chicago *Journal*, a highly respectable newspaper, published in Chicago, and respectfully ask your attention to its contents. My apology for troubling your Excellency with a paper of the character of that instrument is, that it is stated therein that "four companies of the Eighth United States Infantry have been ordered from New-York to Chicago, and will arrive there to-morrow, (today,) subject to the call of the authorities," and that the reasons for ordering troops to Chicago are that "the large supplies the Relief Society will have in store during the Winter were not deemed safe; beside, threatened strikes in some quarters indicated that laborers, willing to work, might not be allowed to do so," and that an application, stating these facts, was signed by the officers of the Relief Society, and other citizens, presented to Gen. SHERIDAN, and by him approved and referred to the Secretary of War. In addition to this, rumors in the form of telegraphic dispatches from Washington and Chicago have reached me, that troops were ordered to Chicago for purposes connected with the safety of property and the preservation of order in the city, but no information of the existence of the dangers alluded to has reached me from any quarter whatever. I cheerfully concede that it is for the President to designate the stations of the troops composing the army, and that he is under no obligations, founded upon the Constitution or the laws, or upon the rules of official courtesy, to communicate his orders, or the reasons that influence him in making them, to the Governor of any of the States, unless the orders in question, or the presence of the troops, are intended in some way to affect or influence the internal affairs of the particular State to which the troops are sent. In the latter case, it will readily occur to you that the Governor of the State, whose duty it is to enforce the laws, is deeply concerned for the troops, and the orders under which they are to act may operate to diminish or greatly increase the difficulties of his official position. I am happy in the consciousness that the authorities of the State of Illinois are abundantly able to protect every interest of the people that depends upon its internal peace and good order, and am unwilling to believe that the President of the United States, acting upon information of a contrary character, communicated by private citizens to an officer of the army, has ordered any portion of the army into this State, to be subject to the call of the authorities, either to protect the storehouses of the Relief Committee, or to interfere with the possible, though not probable, "strikes" of laborers.

I, therefore, deem it due to the importance of the subject to frankly inquire of your Excellency whether the troops ordered to Chicago are intended or inssructed to obey the call of any authorities of the State of Illinois, or the City of Chicago, or in any way whatever to assume the protection either of property, or the preservation of order in that city? I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.,

JOHN M. PALMER.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1871.

His Excellency J. M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., inquiring the nature of the orders, &c., under which four companies of United States troops have been ordered to the City of Chicago, and asserting your ability, as Executive officer of the State, to furnish all the protection asked in the appeal of the citizens of Chicago from these troops. In reply, I inclose you a copy of the appeal, of Gen. SHERIDAN's remarks thereon, of the orders given in sending the troops, and of all correspondence between Gen. SHERIDAN and the authorities here, since the great fire which laid so much of the wealth of Chicago in ashes. I will only add, further, that no thought here even contemplated distrust of the State authorities of the State of Illinois, or lack of ability on their part to do all that was necessary, or expected of them, for the maintenance of law and order within the limits of the State. The only thing thought of was how to benefit a people stricken by a calamity greater than had ever befallen a community of the same number before in this country. The aid was of a like nature with that given in any emergency requiring immediate action. No reflections were contemplated or thought of, affecting the integrity or ability of any State officer or city official, within the limits of the State of Illinois, to perform his whole duty. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

MAYOR MASON'S PROCLAMATION.

The preservation of the good order and peace of the city is hereby entrusted to Lieut.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, United States Army. The Police will act in conjunction with the Lieutenant-General in the preservation of the peace and quiet of the city, and the Superintendent of Police will consult with him to that end—the intent hereof being to preserve the peace of the city without interfering with the functions of the City Government.

Given under my hand this 11th day of October, 1871.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

GEN. SHERMAN NOTIFIED.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE
MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11, 1871.

Gen. F. T. Sherman:

DEAR SIR: With the approbation of the Mayor of this city, Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN directs that you organize a regiment of infantry, to consist of ten (10) companies, each company to consist of one (1) Captain, one (1) First and one (1) Second Lieutenant, and sixty (60) enlisted men, to serve as guards for the protection of the remaining portion of the City of Chicago, for the period of twenty (20) days. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TELEGRAMS FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11, 1871.

Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General:

There was some excitement here yesterday and last evening, but is now quieting down. Some of the troops from Leavenworth and Omaha are coming in. I have taken the necessary steps to meet the condition of affairs here.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12, 1871.

To. Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General:

As there may be some trouble here when the banks have to settle with their depositors, and to keep down excitement, I have deemed it best to ask Gen. HALLECK for four companies of infantry, which, he has notified me, he has in readiness at Louisville.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

THE MAYOR THANKS GEN. SHERIDAN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22, 1871.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, United States Army:

Permit me to tender you the thanks of the City of Chicago, and its whole people, for the very efficient aid which you have rendered in protecting the lives and property of the citizens, and in the preservation of the general peace and good order of the community. I would like your opinion as to whether there is any longer a necessity for the continued aid of the military in that behalf.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPLY.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE
MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1871.

To His Honor R. B. Mason, Mayor of the City of Chicago:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note of the date of yesterday, and in reply I beg leave to report a good condition of affairs in the city. If your Honor deem it best, I will disband the volunteer organization on duty since the fire, and will send the troops of the regulary army to their homes, and will consider myself relieved from the responsibility of your proclamation of the 11th inst. With my sincere thanks for your kindness and courtesy in my intercourse with you, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

WITHDRAWAL OF MILITARY AID.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1871.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H Sheridan, U. S. A.:

Upon consultation with the Board of Police Commissioners, I am satisfied that the continuance of the efficient aid in the preservation of order in this city, which has been rendered by the forces under your command in pursuance of my proclamation, is no longer required. I will, therefore, fix the hour of 6 P. M., of this day, as the hour at which the aid requested of you, shall cease. Allow me again to tender you the assurance of my high appreciation of the great and efficient service which you have rendered in the preservation of order, and the protection of property in this city, and to again thank you in the name of the City of Chicago and its citizens therefor.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

THE VOLUNTEERS DISCHARGED.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE
MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 5: The First Regiment Chicago Volunteers, raised with the approbation of the Mayor, and in pursuance of orders dated Oct. 11, 1871, from these head-quarters, is hereby honorably mustered out of service and discharged. The troops were suddenly called from civil pursuits to aid Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN in preserving peace and good order, and in protecting the property in the unburned portion of the city—a duty intrusted to him during the emergency resulting from the fire. They came forward promptly and cheerfully, at a time rendered critical by the unparalleled disaster which visited the city on the 8th and 9th insts., a calamity producing general distrust and distress, leaving a large part of the city in smouldering ruins, a large part in darkness by the destruction of the gas-works, and the whole of it without water, and this with a fire department crippled and exhausted by the struggle it had gone through. They have performed the arduous and delicate duties falling to them under these circumstances with marked industry, fidelity and intelligence. The Lieutenant-General thanks officers and men of the command for the services rendered, and commends them to the kind consideration of their fellow-citizens; and he makes special acknowledgment of the valuable aid received from their commander, Gen. FRANK T. SHERMAN—distinguished on the battle-fields of the late war—as well as from his official staff, Major C. H. DYER, Adjutant, and Major CHARLES T. SCAMMON, Aid-de-Camp.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN.
JAMES B. FRY, Ass't Adj't-General.

THE REGULARS SENT AWAY.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF
THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill.,
Oct. 24, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 76.—The companies of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Sixteenth United States Infantry, on duty in this city, are hereby relieved, and will proceed to their respective stations, as follows: Companies F, H and K, of the Fourth, and E of the Sixteenth, to Louisville, Ky. Companies A, H and K, of the Fifth, to Fort Leavenworth. Company I, of the Sixth, to Fort Hays. Companies A and K, of the Ninth, to Omaha. The Quarter-master's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN.
Official: JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT TO WASHINGTON.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE
MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1871.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The disorganized condition of affairs in this city, produced by and immediately following the late fire, induced the city authorities to ask for assistance from the military forces, as shown by the Mayor's proclamation of Oct. 11, 1871. To protect the public interests intrusted to me by the Mayor's proclamation, I called to this city Companies A and K of the Ninth Infantry from Omaha, Companies A, H and K of the Fifth Infantry from Fort Leavenworth, Company I, Sixth Infantry, from Fort Scott, and accepted the kind offer of Major-Gen. HALLECK to send to me Companies F, H and K of the Fourth, and Company E of the Sixteenth Infantry from Kentucky. I also, with the approbation of the Mayor, called into the service of the city of Chicago, a regiment of volunteers for twenty days. These troops, both regulars and volunteers, were actively engaged during their service here in protecting the treasure in the burnt district, guarding the unburnt district from disorder and danger from further fires, and in protecting the store-houses, depots, and sub-depots of supplies, established for the relief of sufferers from the fire. These duties were terminated on the 23d inst., shown by letters herewith, and on the 24th inst. the regulars started to their respective stations, and the volunteers were discharged, as shown by special orders No. 76, and general orders No. 5, from these head-quarters. It is proper to mention that these volunteers were not taken into the service of the United States, and no orders, agreements, or promises were made giving them any claims against the United States, for services rendered. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General U. S. A., Commanding.

GEN. SHERMAN'S INDORSEMENT.

(The above communication indorsed as follows:)

HEAD-QUARTEES OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1871.

Respectfully Submitted to the Secretary of War:

The extraordinary circumstances attending the great fire in Chicago made it eminently proper that Gen. SHERIDAN should exercise the influence, authority, and power he did on the universal appeal of a ruined and distressed people, backed by their civil agents, who were powerless for good. The very moment that the civil authorities felt able to resume their functions, Gen. SHERIDAN ceased to exercise authority, and the United States troops returned to their respective stations.

Gen. SHERIDAN's course is fully approved.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Seen by the Secretary of War: JOHN POTTS, C. C. W. D.

THE TROOPS AGAIN ASKED FOR.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY, STANDARD
HALL, CORNER MICHIGAN-AVENUE AND THIRTEENTH-STREET, CHICAGO, Oct. 28, 1871.

HENRY W. KING, President; WIRT DEXTER, Chairman Executive Committee; GEO. M. PULLMAN, Treasurer.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: The undersigned respectfully and urgently request that you will cause four companies of United States Infantry to be stationed at or near this city, until it shall appear that there is no danger of attack, by disorderly persons, upon the depots of the Relief and Aid Society, or other riotous proceedings, for which the recent appalling calamity may have paved the way. We believe that the presence of a small military force in this vicinity would, at the same time, deter any evil-disposed persons from organizing a breach of the peace, and reassure the public mind in an extraordinary degree. Thanking you for the great services you have already rendered to this stricken community, we are, General, your obedient servants,

Wirt Dexter, Chairman Executive Committee Relief and Aid Society; Joseph Medill, editor *Tribune*; W. F. Coolbaugh, President Union National Bank; H. F. Eames, President Commercial National Bank; J. Irving Pearce, President Third National Bank; C. H. Beckwith & Sons, No. 140 Michigan-avenue; J. W. Preston, President Board of Trade; Chas. Randolph, Secretary Chicago Board of Trade; E. Hempstead, Illinois River Elevator; Horace White, Chicago *Tribune*; Charles L. Wilson, Chicago *Journal*.

WHY THEY WERE ORDERED BACK.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF
THE MISSOURI,
CHICAGO, Oct. 29, 1871.

Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Almost before the great conflagration in this city had exhausted itself, I saw the necessity of having a few companies of regular troops here for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property and treasure. Their services were invaluable, but as soon as the excitement subsided, the old City Government desired to again take charge, and of course I sent the troops home, although it had been my intention to keep four companies here during the Winter. The result has been that the troops were no sooner gone than the turbulent spirit commenced to manifest itself, and seems to be increasing. I have, therefore, been solicited by Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, the incoming Mayor, and the prominent citizens, to again bring to the city for the Winter, four (4) companies of infantry. I am satisfied of the necessity of their presence here, and ask the authority of the Secretary of War to bring them. They can be spared from Gen. POPE's command. Please answer by telegraph.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Dieutenant General Commanding.

GOV. PALMER COMPLAINS TO THE PRESIDENT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 20, 1871.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, President United States:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th of November, in reply to mine of the 3d of the same month, and also the copies of papers forwarded me by your direction. I have read your Excellency's letter, and examined the papers received with great attention, and while I am not insensible of the kindness that prompts you to disclaim all distrust of the authorities of the State of Illinois, or of their ability to do all that may be necessary or expected of them for the maintenance of law and order within the limits of the State, I have been unable to find anything in them to justify the extraordinary measures of ordering four companies of United States troops into this State to report to Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, to act as police under his orders. It seems to me to be very well settled as a principle of American public law, that the duty of protecting persons and property, and the preservation of public order and peace against the efforts of disorderly persons, or from local internal disturbances, is the peculiar and exclusive duty of the States, with which the Government of the United States has no concern, and in which it cannot interfere, except upon application of the Legislature or the Executive of the States, as contemplated by the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and that any attempt by the officers of the United States Army to employ any part of the military forces, as proposed by the gentlemen who made the application for four companies of infantry, to be stationed at or near Chicago for an indefinite period, and approved by Lieut.-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, in his letter to the Adjutant-General of the 29th of October, and by Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, by his telegraphic communication to Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN of Oct. 31, 1871, must be improper, because violative of the Constitution and the laws.

I am not at all forgetful that your Excellency says "that what was done in respect to ordering the troops to Chicago was upon the ground of emergency, to aid a people who had suffered greatly;" but in this view it seems to me that the General commanding the army overlooked the fact that the disastrous fire at Chicago did not relieve the State of Illinois from any of its duties, nor transfer any of them to the Government of the United States. Emergencies that demand extraordinary efforts often occur in the history of Governments, but I do not remember another instance in our history when it was held that an event that created a sudden demand upon the powers and resources of a State operated to transfer any portion of the duties of the States to the United States. The great fire at Chicago ceased on the 9th of October, and the Executive of the State of Illinois, under the belief that the disaster created an "emergency" provided for by the Constitution of the State, convened the General Assembly to meet in session on the 13th day of that month to make legal provision to meet all the requirements of the occasion, and on the 19th day of October that department appropriated from the treasury an adequate sum to maintain a sufficient police force for the protection of every interest of the people. The emergency was thus provided for by the proper department of the proper Government in the only way that it could be done or can be done. The State enlarged and strengthened its own agencies for the enforcement of its own laws to meet the requirements of the new situation. The same calamity deprived the United States of its Custom-house, its Post-office, its Court-room and records, and threw upon that Government the duty of adopting measures to supply the loss, but it has not yet occurred to the authorities of the State that the losses of the United States, or the interruption of its business, has so far changed the relations of the Federal and State system, as to cast any portion of the duty of providing for any of the wants of the United States upon the State of Illinois, and they are as little able to understand how it is that events that cannot operate to enlarge the powers of the Government of the State should operate to confer upon a Lieutenant-General of the army the authority to interfere in matters of purely local State concern, or to authorize the General commanding the army to recognize and approve the application of the Lieutenant-General, and order four companies of United States infantry to report to him to discharge the mere civil duties of "Police."

I do not, of course, propose to discuss with your Excellency the question of the relative rights and powers of the United States and of the States under the Constitution, for I will not anticipate the possibility of a difference upon the point that the duties of the executive officers of the two systems are defined so accurately and are kept so distinct by written Constitutions and laws, that there is no possibility of a conflict between them. The duty of the President is to see that the laws of the United States are enforced, and that of the Governor of Illinois is confined to the enforcement of the laws of the State. Neither obstructs the other, nor aids nor interferes with his duties. The Governor of a State derives none of his powers from the United States, nor are his duties subject in any respect to the consent or discretion of the President, who can, in no wise, enlarge, abridge or interrupt them, either by assuming them himself, or by intrusting them to others. As these opinions seem to me to be incontrovertible, I cannot doubt that the orders to United States troops to act as police, or to otherwise interfere in the affairs or duties of the State, or any of its officers, were made without reflection, and that the troops will be at once withdrawn from this State; or, that the orders for their government will be so modified as to prohibit their employment as police, or in any other way to interfere with any of the duties and functions of any of the officers created under the laws of this State.

The State of Illinois cannot accept their aid or permit their interference in its affairs without a sacrifice of the confidence of its citizens, nor without giving countenance to a dangerous example. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. PALMER.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th inst., and have referred it to the Secretary of War, with directions to inform Gen. SHERIDAN that, if the troops under his command have received any orders which, in any way, conflict with the provisions of the Constitution or the laws of the State of Illinois, he is instructed to rescind them. Very respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT.

To His Excellency, JOHN M. PALMER, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.

GENERAL COMMENTS OF GOV. PALMER.

In submitting these papers to the General Assembly, it is not improper for me to say that when the regular troops that had occupied Chicago from the 11th to the 23d day of October, 1871, were ordered to their stations, and the volunteer force organized by Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN was disbanded, I did not believe it to be possible that any officer of the United States Army could again find a pretext for intermeddling in the affairs of the State of Illinois. My expectation of future exemption from military interference was based upon the belief that the authorities of the State had already done enough for the maintenance of law, and for the protection of all the interests of the people of Chicago, to merit their full confidence, and that the local officers of the city were then so alive to their duties, and so confident in the support of a powerful State, that no room would be left for external intervention. Everything, indeed, had been done for the aid and protection of the people of Chicago that was possible, and if all their interests were not secure, it was because the resources of civil government were not equal to their necessities. The papers and correspondence herewith transmitted demonstrate, however, that I was mistaken, and that the appropriations made by the General Assembly for the support of an adequate Police force in Chicago, the energetic discharge of duty by the Police, and the most orderly conduct on the part of the people, were alike unavailing—for, on the 31st day of October, 1871, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, upon the application of Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, ordered troops to Chicago to act as Police. My letters to the President of the United States, on the 3d and 20th of November, will prove that I have exerted myself to induce the President to withdraw these troops from the State, or to prohibit them from interfering in its internal affairs; and those of the President to me, of date of Nov. 9 and 25, will show that my efforts have been fruitless, and that the President has practically referred the whole subject to the decision of the officer whose conduct is questioned. It is manifest that the order of the President described in his letter of Nov. 25, ends all discussion, and leaves Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN with four companies of infantry in Chicago, with discretionary powers to intermeddle in affairs that are within the exclusive and peculiar jurisdiction of the State, and with which the President and his military subordinates have no rightful concern whatever.

It seems to me, from the letters of the President, and the papers laid before the General Assembly, that Gen. SHERMAN and Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN entertain the belief that, under our system of Government, it is a part of the duty of the officers of the army of the United States to superintend the administration of the local Governments, and that if they are not satisfied with the measure of protection afforded by the States to the persons and property of their own citizens, the officers of the army have the right, at their own discretion, to introduce a part of the army and through its agency afford such additional protection to the people as they may think necessary or proper, and that their right to interpose for that purpose does not depend upon the ability of the States to discharge their duties. There is no other ground upon which the conduct of Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN can be placed. No one will pretend that the State of Illinois is not able to enforce its own laws, and protect every person and all the property within its limits; but Gen. SHERIDAN, in the exercise of his superintendence of its affairs, was not satisfied with the provisions made by the State for the safety of property, and the control of what he is pleased to call "the turbulent element" of Chicago, and he therefore informed the Adjutant-General that "I am satisfied of the necessity of their (four companies of infantry) presence here, and ask the authority of the Secretary of War to bring them;" and Gen. SHERMAN, acting upon the same principle, promptly informed him by telegraph that "four companies of the Eight Infantry are ordered to Chicago to act as police, under your letter of the 29th."

The President, it is true, in his letter to me of the 9th of November, informed me "that the only thing thought of in ordering these troops to Chicago was how to benefit a people stricken by a calamity greater than had ever befallen a community of the same number before in this country. The aid was of a like nature with that given on any emergency requiring immediate action." It is to be remembered that Chicago is a part of one of the most wealthy and powerful States in the Union, that the State Government is in full vigor, and its laws everywhere enforced, and that its resources are ample for the discharge of all its duties. It will surprise no one, then, that I protest that no emergency has existed at any time in the history of the State of Illinois for which it was unable to provide, and nothing in the Constitution or the laws to give the President or his military subordinates the right to determine when it is necessary or proper for the authorities of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of the States. I also deny that the officers of the army have the right to determine the measure of the duties of any civil officer, under any circumstances whatever, or that their powers are increased by any emergency that can possibly happen in the affairs of any State. They are not, as they seem to suppose, the natural rulers of the people under circumstances of difficulty and danger, but they are, at all times, the inferiors of the humblest officer created to execute the laws of the land. I cannot expect that Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN will accept this as the proper estimate of his official powers; for whatever concessions he may have on some occasions made to the imaginary authority of the Mayor of Chicago in his correspondence with the War Department, he has, in every instance, spoken of himself as acting in his military character, and his orders for the government of Chicago emanated from his head-quarters, and are signed by the proper officers of his military staff. In his dispatch to the Adjutant-General of the 11th of October, he said: "There was some excitement here yesterday and last evening, but it is now quieting down. Some of the troops from Leavenworth and Omaha are coming in. I have taken all necessary steps to meet the condition of affairs here." And he says in his dispatch to the Adjutant-General of the 12th of October: "As there may be some trouble here when the banks have to settle with their depositors, and to keep down excitement, I have deemed it best to ask Gen. HALLECK for four companies of infantry, which he has notified me he has in readiness at Louisville;" and finally, as the expression of his own opinion of the completeness with which he, in his military capacity, had grasped all the powers of the Government of Chicago, he says, in his letter to the Adjutant-General of the 29th of October: "Almost before the great conflagration in this city had exhausted itself, I saw the necessity of having a few companies of regular troops here for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property and treasure. Their services were invaluable, but as soon as the excitement subsided, the old City Government desired to again take charge, and of course I sent the troops home, although it had been my intention to keep four companies here all Winter."

And the General commanding the army seems also to have fallen into the dangerous error of supposing that his official military powers are paramount to the Constitution and the laws. He indorsed upon the report made by Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, of his operations while enforcing military rule in Chicago, his approval of all the acts of his subordinate, and that, too, with an emphasis that, he seems to have supposed, will preclude all question of the propriety of his conduct; and on the 31st of October, when the same officer applied to him to order the regular troops to Chicago, he not only consented promptly to his wishes, but indorsed that the troops were to act as Police.

It is due to the dignity of the people of the State that I should say that I cannot consent that the grave and important questions which I have urged upon the attention of the President shall be decided by an officer of the army. I must hereafter, as I have heretofore, protest against all interference by officers of the army in the affairs of the State, and I protest against such interference, because it will establish a precedent dangerous to liberty, because it familiarizes the people with military rule and inspires them with distrust of the capability of civil government to afford them needful protection; and because the Representatives of the free people [illegible] charge their duties according to their convictions and subject to their [illegible] ties.

JOHN M. PALMER.

FALL OF TWO MORE BANKS.

The Eighth National Bank Suspended Yesterday—Bad Exhibit for the Ocean Bank—The Union-Square Bank Closed.

Close after the Ocean National Bank's collapse came the authenticated announcement, yesterday, that the Eighth National Bank, with a capital of $250,000, had been overtaken by a similar disaster. When the intelligence reached Wall-street astute financiers at once said that the Ring element had again manifested itself. For proof the bank's [illegible] Water Register under TWEED, was [illegible] as one of the directors, GEORGE CAULFIELD, spoken of as a prominent Tammany politician and a contractor in the Seventh Ward. Then there was mention of another director, whose sympathies, it was claimed, were on the side of the Ring. The [illegible] of the Eighth National [illegible] culated long before its [illegible] Union-square National Bank [illegible] lar fate. It was found [illegible] which the latter institution [illegible] Tuesday with the Shoe and Leather Bank had fallen through, and that the Shoe and Leather had sent notice to the associated banks that it had refused to act as clearing agent for the Union-square. The reason given on 'Change was the inability of the latter bank to furnish satisfactory securities. It will be remembered that this bank made its clearances through the Ocean National Bank. An employe of the First National [illegible] Union-square Bank shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of having a small check canceled, and on his arrival found the doors closed, and surrounded by a number of creditors, who wanted to obtain their money, but could not get inside. The following was the condition of the Ocean National Bank, as made by Mr. T. M. DAVIS, the receiver, yesterday. It is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Due to the banks outside the City	$625,154 24
To individuals	697,187 12
On certified checks	31,825 43
Total	[illegible]

ASSETS.

Loans (all secured)	$518,559 18
Bills discounted (all probably good)	1,174,420 19
Margin on U. S. bonds over loans	20,000 00
Bonds and stocks	550,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	[illegible]
Real estate	215,802 [illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

It will be seen that the assets, according to the statement, exceed the liabilities $1,299,220 24. Mr. DAVIS is not certain whether the bills discounted are good, but he says he believes them to be good. He says he has not yet had time to investigate thoroughly. Mr. CALLENDER, the bank examiner, says that he has not been confident of the Ocean Bank since the robbery in 1867. Mr. DAVIS' statement of the bank's condition appears favorable, [illegible] it is understood, the following items were to be found among the assets of the bank:

Near $400,000 of protested paper, some as old as 1867.

$75,000 of the checks of CALLENDER, the United States Bank Examiner.

$500,000 call loans, said not to be worth twenty per cent.

$688,000 of various sorts of collaterals, counted as legal tenders, of which not one-fifth are genuine, as alleged.

$30,000 checks of the President of the bank, represented by oil stock.

The following is a call for a meeting of the depositors of the bank today:

To the Depositors of the Ocean National Bank:

As a Committee of the depositors of the above-named Institution, we give notice that a general meeting of the depositors will be held at 12 o'clock, noon, today, (Thursday,) at the office of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 41 Murray-street, for the purpose of mutual consultation and protection. The grave rumors respecting the condition of the bank, and the fact that the receiver, Mr. T. M. DAVIS, is an attorney of the bank, [illegible] sum of $5,000, and therefore [illegible] trust, should insure the attendance of every depositor.

WM. H. H. CHILDS, No. [illegible]
LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 41 Murray-st.
PETER HAGAN, No. 417 Washington-st.

CORNELIUS CORSON, one of TWEED's understrappers, figures among the directors of the Ocean Bank.

The Eighth National Bank suspended business on account of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank refusing to continue to clear for it through the Clearing house after having done so for several years. Mr. ADAMS, President of the Eighth National, was in consultation with the officers of the Butchers' and Drovers', [illegible] advisable to make the change in view of the excitement in financial circles.

The statement of the Eighth National, on Saturday, showed the following:

ASSETS.

Legal-tenders	$155,900

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$314,400	
Circulation	200,000	[illegible]

The amount due the Butchers' and Drovers' from the suspended bank is fully covered by securities. It is said that the bank was affected by the failure of the Stuyvesant Bank, and that its securities are in such shape that they cannot be readily converted into cash. The amount due the depositors is $360,000, which the officers feel confident of being able to pay. The officers of the Eighth National are: President, Union Adams; Cashier, George Cornell. Directors, Union Adams, Charles G. Cornell, Henry Smith, George Caulfield, Maunsell B. Lane, Thos. McLellan, John Fowler, Jr., [illegible] and Alfred T. Conklin.

The suspensions of Tuesday and yesterday created a feeling of distrust in the banks with which the Ring are supposed to be connected, and special uneasiness was manifested for one or two banks in particular. It was rumored that the Tenth National was in difficulty, but this was positively denied by the President, who represented the institution as in a perfectly sound condition.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Clearing-house Association, Monday, declaring that the incumbent Government Examiner of Banks had ceased to command the confidence of the banks of this City; and that the Comptroller of the Currency should put a competent person in his place.

The event created great excitement at Police Head-quarters, as many of the officials were depositors, in consequence of the bank being near to them. There was also great anxiety from the fact that the Police Monument Fund, amounting to over $15,000, was there, and it was also the fund for the [illegible] of the Tremont Police, which, however, only amounted to about $500.

The Board of Health—Neglected Streets—Weekly Statistics—Report of the City Sanitary Inspector.

The Board of Health met yesterday, President BOSWORTH presiding.

The Sanitary Committee made another report on the neglect of Contractor BROWN, in which they state that during the week ending Dec. 9, an unusually large number of streets were not cleaned at all. The excuse of the Contractor that frost had interfered with the work the Committee think unsatisfactory, [illegible] that the streets cleaned during that week under private contract were kept clean.

DR. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, reported the following number of cases of contagious diseases which occurred during the week ending 9th inst.: Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, [illegible]; scarlet fever, 42; measles, 7; diphtheria, [illegible]; and small-pox, 44.

DR. CHAS. P. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 437 deaths, being an increase of 10 over the previous week, and [illegible] less than in the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic diseases occasioned 92 deaths; constitutional, 128; local, 168. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 13 to 19, being the largest weekly number since the week [illegible]. There was one death by measles more than in the preceding week. The deaths by diphtheria declined from 19 to [illegible], and croup together, from [illegible] to [illegible]; typhus fever, from 1 to 0; typhoid fever, from 7 to 3, and that of remittent and intermittent respectively, from 3 to [illegible]. There were [illegible] deaths by whooping-cough, an increase of 2.

Trial of Miner, the Counterfeiter.

The trial of JOSHUA D. MINER, a wealthy City contractor, on a charge of dealing extensively in counterfeiting was resumed yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BENEDICT. CANROCK, the detective, whose direct testimony was published in yesterday's TIMES, was cross-examined by Mr. FULLERTON during the entire day. The witness admitted that previous to his engagement on Col. WHITLEY's staff he assisted in smuggling operations, whereby large quantities of cigars were brought into this port from Havana without payment of duty. The examination was directed with a view to the impeachment of the witness' credibility, but his testimony in regard to the details of the case was unshaken. The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Dec. 14 is as follows: Nos. 431, 466, 470, 464, 374, 197, 475, 477.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor.
699—Osgood vs. O'Toole.
705—Osgood vs. Bearns.
257 (R. C.)—Whalen vs. Lynch.
219—The Great Western Ins. Co. vs. The Manhattan Ins. Co.
609—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
211—The Mead Rubber Co. vs. National Spring Co.
217—Brown vs. Jarvis.

Nos.
395—Higgins vs. Hyatt.
553—Davenport vs. Sharpe
591—Mahon vs. Wilson.
637—Osgood vs. Timpson.
223½—Gerdings. Kolbe.
521—Benedict vs. Taylor.
635—Kittridge vs. National Park Bank.
637—Meyer vs. Dix.
335—Rudolph vs. Staten Island R. R. Co.
387—Jones vs. Staten Island Railroad Co.
541—Manton vs. Cabot.
727—Barley vs. Hoe.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1474—Horn vs. American Mutual Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
642—Mass vs. American Mutual Life Insurance Co., N. Y.
390—Cockroft vs. Claflin.
142—Bull vs. International Insurance Co.
640—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
794—Emerson vs. Dean.
278—Kuffner vs. Kirby.
418—Hume vs. Sheen.
420—Goddefroy vs. McDonald.
424—De Barry vs. Smith.
426—Bond vs. Murphy.
432—Powell vs. Champlain.

432½—Groetzinger vs. Rosenthal.
382—Peck vs. Gardiner.
414½—Tobias vs. Maxley.
434—Nolan vs. Bank of New-York National Banking.
436—Ingersoll vs. Secor.
438—Montegriffo vs. Feldstein.
440—Hissel vs. Miller.
442—The International Insurance Co. vs. The South American and Navigation Marine Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
201—Duryee vs. Bedlow.
203—White vs. Whiting.
206—Pratt vs. United Nickel Co., New-York.
210—Roberts vs. The Coastwise S. S. Co.
222—Tweedy vs. Clarke.
234—McMenamy vs. Farrell.
240—Shepherd vs. Thompson.
246—McKinley vs. Lamb.

Nos.
93—King vs. Knapp.
127—Waddell vs. Karst.
134—Funk vs. Davis.
138—Security Ins. Co. vs. Drew.
155—Jessup vs. Blair.
157—Spicer vs. Spicer.
160—Donnellon vs. Beck.
176—Goodkind vs. Moser.
232—Seymour vs. Long.
235—Habil vs. Hubner.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
153—In re Naylor et al.
201—Canfield vs. Raymond

Nos.
204—Fairtrust vs. O'Donohue.
209—Gescheidt vs. Kuhne.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
865—Klein vs. Badenhop.
1045—Duncan vs. Berlin.
137—Holmes vs. Roberts.
573—Fleischl vs. Mason.
1161—Trevor vs. Smith.
1221—Reincke vs. Flecke.
1225—Shortell vs. Lowenthal.

Nos.
1081—McVoy vs. Stewart.
1151—Irvine vs. Macy.
1087—Seymour vs. O'Brien.
1071—Deming vs. Puleston.
1203—Quinn vs. Donnelly.
895—Julian vs. O'Brien.
1231—Travers vs. O'Brien.
227—Ross vs. Collina.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
60—Sturgis vs. Murray.
988—Burton vs. Tracy.
870—Carned vs. Mead.

Nos.
1056—Hoey vs. Ferry.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
12—Bolton vs. Jacks.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. James Bassell; robbery.
2—The People vs. Barclay Devinney; robbery.
3—The People vs. John Body; burglary.
4—The People vs. Edward O'Malley; burglary.
5—The People vs. John McGrath; burglary.
6—The People vs. Charles Nelson; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Wm. Marx; rape.
8—The People vs. John Kenevan and Patrick McCarthy; larceny from the person.
9—The People vs. John McPaul; larceny from the person.

Nos.
10—The People vs. Richard Harkins; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. Quimbo Appo; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. Richard Weeks; felonious assault and battery.
13—The People vs. Wm. Rebosky and Joseph Schwendt; receiving stolen goods.
14—The People vs. Frank Anderson; carrying concealed weapons.
15—The People vs. Hedwig Goerke; grand larceny.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Loew, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
109—Sherry vs. Ascher.
110—Tyler vs. McKenzie.
74—Bobe vs. Selzam.
5—Atkinson vs. Livine.
38—Rowman vs. Keleman.
40—Stewart vs. Holloway.
41—Poillon vs. Secor.
49—Barker vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
78—Levy vs. Berliner.
80—Curtin vs. Hyman.
104—Blewitt vs. Kohn.
111—Kemper vs. Sink.
18—Sayer vs. O'Brien, Sheff.
50—Lefevre vs. Jacobson.
15—Central Nat. Bank vs. Woods.
16—Same vs. Same.
17—Lewis vs. Woods.

Nos.
63—Vosburg vs. Brewster.
10—Beck vs. Alleson.
11—Carnsteins vs. Barnstorff.
27—McGowan vs. Murray.
32—Morris vs. White.
55—Eicholtz vs. Nat. Gaslight Co.
83—Crow vs. Riley.
107—Hink vs. Christiansen.
91—Bott vs. Metzler.
93—Rice vs. Beude.
96—Blakely vs. Wiswall.
108—Loomis vs. Whiting.
116—Thomas vs. Lange.
117—Curry vs. Herzog.
118—Cole vs. McCullough.
29—Johnes vs. Burnham.
24—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
345—Wise vs. The 7th-av. R. R. Co.
1027—Aulbach vs. Grand and 42d-st. R. R. Co.
727—Schwiater vs. Greenfield.
946—Honigsberger vs. 2d-av. R. R. Co.
947—Same vs. Same.
1801—Ceccarini vs. Ward.
876—Owen vs. Lawrence.
1028—More vs. Raud.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
152—Pike vs. Gershym.
514—Horn vs. Cannon.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
806—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr.
667½—Mellhinck vs. Godfrey.
1130—Roberts vs. Mathews.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
751—Parken vs. Washington Ice Co.
772—Wood vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co. N. Y.

Nos.
996—Duguid vs. Gardner.
1048—Crane vs. Burges.
1084—Shaw vs. Theis.
241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
935—Planchand vs. Colt.
847—N. Y. Life and Eng. Co. vs. Am. Tontine Life Ins. Co.
1134—Fitzsimmons vs. Rohner.
506—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
655—Battershel vs. Solemon.
1034—Cohen vs. N. Y. Sewing-mach. Co.
1064½—Schott vs. Wright.
1065½—Same vs. Same.
1137—Quinn vs. Ryerson.
1099—Allen vs. Hawkins.
1069—Middleton vs. Andrews.
589—McDermott vs. Snyde.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7042—Stillyebauer vs. Gallagher.
7415—Zimmerman vs. Pierce.
7417—Bolen vs. Kelley.
7424—Schiele vs. Feurbach.
8165—Parker vs. Winters.
7468—Randall vs. Ludlow.
7639—Canton vs. Brennan.
8112—Davidson vs. Storer.

Nos.
——Fridenrich vs. Schultz.
8185—Kroeger vs. De Keehn.
7516—Noyes vs. Lederer.
7517—Reis vs. Hudson River Railway Co.
7518—Hunt vs. Frank.
7519—Leach vs. Humer.
7520—Partridge vs. Hackett.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6560½—Kunzle vs. Broomhurst.
7044—Phelps vs. Sutton.
8134—Riggins vs. Regan.
7046—Maddon vs. Weeks.
7230—Smith vs. Geis.
7506—Kindberg vs. Mott.
7157—Seigel vs. Nichols.
7254—Kiernan vs. Jones.
7132—Smith vs. Jones.

Nos.
7324—Mittnacht vs. Knecklen.
7462—McCauhs vs. Gilleis.
5967—Wheips vs. Kober.
7468—McGovern vs. Kellwager.
7472—Ellis vs. Monahan.
——Rawson vs. Holland.
——Johnson vs. Metzger.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7026—Frank vs. Carpenter.
7972—Bellows vs. Perry.
8157—Maier vs. Nye.
——Ryan vs. Marsh.
8266—Shapter vs. Roberts.
8267—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
——Oppenheim vs. Joss.
——Smith vs. Gilbert.
——Healy vs. Fielder.
——Same vs. Same.
——Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Richard Haskins; robbery.
2—The People vs. Henry Moody; forgery.
3—The People vs. John Fellows; burglary.
4—The People vs. Francois Fournier; burglary.
5—The People vs. John Cahoun; burglary.
6—The People vs. Fritz Clatten; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Wm. Burns; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Lawrence Dorsey and John Dougherty; grand larceny.

Nos.
9—The People vs. Peter Donnelly; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John Connelly; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Charles L. Wallace; grand larceny, three cases.
12—The People vs. Joseph Augustus; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Bartley Geoghagan and Jas. Whalen; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. George Muller and Adam Delim; felonious assault and battery, two cases.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hinman *vs.* Covert; motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue, &c.

Garbritt *vs.* Lenheim; motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Judge Freedman.

J. R. Stuyvesant *vs.* Gottlieb Grisib et al.; motion granted without costs, and without prejudice to defendants' application for a new order in case plaintiff refuse to make full affidavit.

Isaac O. Davis et al. *vs.* Henry A. Smith et al.; reference ordered.

John H. McCullough *vs.* Martin Otten; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 13.

Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.

REGISTRY OF BONDS.

Amasa J. Parker vs. *Chicago and North-west Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover $3,000, the value of bonds, of defendant. It appeared that plaintiff, Ex-Judge Parker, directed his brokers to buy for him these bonds, and after purchase, he immediately had them registered with the Company. Subsequently they were discovered to have been stolen from the executors of C. M. Olcott, and the name of the payee erased, so as to make them "free." A suit was commenced by the executors against Judge Parker, and he immediately gave notice to the Company to defend. They failed to defend, and judgment was obtained, and he now sues to recover the value of the bonds, claiming that the Company was guilty of negligence in not discovering on their books that these bonds were already registered, before registering them for him; that if such search had been made, he could have been notified of the condition of affairs in time to stop payment of his check.

The defense was that the Company was not bound to make such search, and, even if they were, the brokers of plaintiff were equally negligent as the Company.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $3,355 41.

Mr. Booth appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Abraham R. Laurence for defendant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 26.—*The United States* vs. *Daniel Warner.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In this case Warner was allowed to recover for cavalry horses which the Government had contracted with him to furnish, but subsequently refused to receive. The Court found that the contract made was subsequently modified by the Cavalry Bureau in such a manner as to relieve the claimant from any necessity to undertake performance; and further, that the claimant was entitled to recover such damages as would put him as nearly as possible in the same situation as he would have been if he had been allowed to perform. The damages allowed were $2,000. The Government contends that the contract was not such a one as will sustain the suit, and that the instructions to cavalry officers did not amount to a breach. It is also argued that there was no refusal to perform the contract, and that the claimant was not relieved from the duty of making a tender of horses.

B. H. Bristow and C. H. Hill for the Government; Enoch Totten for appellee.

No. 25.—*W. W. Chapman Administrator of Loring* vs. *W. H. Deloy et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Oregon.—This case involves the question of title to certain lands near the City of Portland, claimed by both parties under the act of Congress of September, 1850, providing for the survey and making donations to settlers on the public lands in Oregon. The decision was in favor of the defendants in error, and the administrator brings the case here. The question is upon the right of the administrator to defend, the Court below holding that the heirs of deceased take by purchase, if at all, and not by descent, and that for that reason the defense could not be maintained. It is here contended that the act of Congress having provided that in case of the death of the settler all his right shall descend to the heirs at law, it must be held that the title of the heirs in this case is by descent, and that they succeed to the rights of their ancestor. The defendants object that the Court is without jurisdiction, as the claim of the plaintiff rests upon the laws of Oregon.

W. W. Chapman, in person, for plaintiff in error; Geo. H. Williams for defendant.

NOTICE.

New notes of issue in all cases on appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term of January, 1872, must be filed ten days before the first Monday of January.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Alarming Increase of the Small-Pox—Meeting of the Board of Health.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held at noon yesterday. Dr. COCHRANE, the Health Officer, was present, and made the following statement: That at the first of the present month he was compelled to cut down the force which he had employed in vaccinating. Since then small-pox had increased alarmingly, and it was now for the Board to say whether or not the force of vaccinators would be increased for the purpose of preventing the city from being overrun by small-pox. During the year they had to contend with the malady, and succeeded in keeping it at bay, while the full force was employed. It was for the Board to determine what should be done. He believed if the Water Board would aid them in keeping the streets clean in the poorer localities, vaccination would help to put a stop to the spread of the disease. The cost was $100 per month for each doctor employed in vaccinating; in New-York a vaccinator is paid $125 a month by the Board of Health. Alderman BERGEN here moved that a committee of two, with the Health Officer, be appointed to wait upon his Honor the Mayor, and lay before him the condition of affairs. The Aldermen of the Fifth and Ninth were designated to serve on that committee, with the Health Officer.

The Recent Death from Kerosene.

The investigation by Coroner WHITEHILL, into the cause of the death of Mrs. WILLIAM WHITTENBRINK, who was fatally burned on Tuesday of last week, by her clothes taking fire from the ignition of a kerosene lamp, was concluded yesterday by the rendition of the following verdict:

We find that MARY WITTENBRINK came to her death on the 6th of December from burns received at her residence, said burns resulting from the ignition of gasoline, which she was in the act of pouring into a lamp near a hot stove. The Jury request the Common Council to take such immediate action as will result in the passage of an ordinance, with a penalty attached, prohibiting the sale of any fluid for burning purposes of less standard than 145° Farenheit.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel has promised the Coroner his services in attending to the legal points involved in the case.

The Westfield Case—Second Trial.

The case of Mrs. JANE MADDEN against the Staten Island Ferry Company—being a suit to recover $5,000 damages for the death of her husband by the *Westfield* explosion—was concluded yesterday in the City Court before Judge NEILSON. This case is very important, as there are about 100 suits pending the decision of this one. The jury retired about 3 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock were understood to stand eight for plaintiff and four for defendant. They were then locked up for the night, and the Court will meet this morning to receive the verdict.

Brief Notes.

The little daughter of Mrs. RUSS, aged five and a half years, was burnt to death on the stove upon which it had fallen in the absence of its mother, on Monday last.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday passed a resolution complimenting District-Attorney MORRIS on his action in regard to the prosecution of parties for violations of the election laws.

Rev. Mr. SEARLES has completed the purchase of 275 acres of land on Shelter Island, opposite Greenport, L. I., for camp-ground purposes. The organization is to be called the "Shelter Grove Association," and it will be fitted up for camp-meeting purposes and rented at moderate cost.

Mrs. FIDELIA R. MANERING was arrested yesterday on a charge of having taken from her husband (from whom she had obtained a decree of limited divorce) a small sum of money. She says that she has been married eighteen years, and that her fortune was invested in the drug-store of her husband; that since she obtained a separation from him he has not paid her a cent of alimony, and that absolute necessity and the fatal illness of one of her children drove her to take the money from her husband.

Criminals Disposed of in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Whitford, the Ex-Policeman, Sent to State Prison.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a number of criminals were disposed of before Judge INGRAHAM. DANIEL NUGENT, a sailor, was tried for an assault on a saloon-keeper in West-street. The jury found him guilty of assault and battery, and the Court sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary.

MICHAEL BURNS pleaded guilty to a felonious assault on his wife, having shot her in the head, though without effecting death. His excuse was that she had deserted him three times, the last time just before the shooting, and taking with her his only remaining child. These things and drink, he said, caused him to do the deed. The Court sentenced him to two years in State Prison.

JAMES MCDERMOTT pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

JULIA SWEENY, indicted for a felonious assault on a Police officer, by stabbing him in the eye while being led from the Tombs Court into the prison below, pleaded guilty. She was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

PATRICK CUMMINGS was found guilty of burglary, and sent to State Prison for two years.

ALVAH J. WHITFORD was convicted of stealing a watch and ring from a Frenchman named MANGNET, on Thanksgiving night. The Court sentenced him to the full term, five years in State Prison.

Sale of Property for Unpaid Taxes.

A sale of lands and tenements for unpaid taxes and Croton-water rents of 1865, 7 and 8, will commence at noon today in the new Courthouse. The sale will be under the supervision of Mr. A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears. The property will be knocked down to the person who will advance the taxes or Croton-water rents due thereon, with arrears of interest, and will take the property for the lowest number of years.

The Fifteenth Amendment in New-York.

It has been already stated that the first practical effect of the Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution in the jury-box in this City, was visible in the Marine Court a few days since. The colored juror is RICHARD WILLIAMS, a barber by trade, doing business at No. 55 Baxter-street, and living at No. 158 Grand-street. He was foreman of a jury in the trial of a cause in the same Court yesterday, and seemed to feel himself quite at home.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 13.

FIRST BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	110
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	66
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	31¼
10,000	do.	31⅜
10,000	do.	31⅛
65,000	do.	31
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	98⅛
3,000	Tex. 10s, '76, b. c.	92⅜
9,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	95
1,000	Va. 6s, con'd	63⅜
2,000	M. So., S. F. bds.	101
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	103
4,000	do.	103⅛
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	91¼
18,000	do.	91
3,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. Bds.	94
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	95
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	86⅜
2,000	Ohio & M. C. B.	96⅛
5,000	Peninsular 1st	91⅛
5,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..bet. call	103⅜
7,000	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st	89⅛
3,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d	80
1,000	C. F. & M. 1st	85
14,000	North Mo. 1st	89⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s 1st	107¼
20	Park Bank	155½
20	B'k of Commerce	166
50	Ocean Bank	20
50	do.	20⅛
15	Continental B'k	98
500	Quick. Min. Co.	24
100	Mar. Coal Co. b. c.	23
100	do.	22

Amount	Security	Price
400	Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	49
200	do.	49⅛
500	do.	49⅛
600	do.	49⅜
100	do. b60	50
700	West U. Tel. b. c.	68⅛
400	do.	68⅛
1000	do.	68⅛
500	do.	68⅛
25	Wells-Fargo Ex.	56⅛
80	do.	56⅛
25	Amer. M. U. Ex.	60⅛
200	United S. Ex. b. c.	60⅛
100	do.	60⅛
20	Adams Ex. b. c.	88⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	93
100	do.	93⅛
100	do.	93⅛
20000	N. Y. C. & H. Cfs.	87⅛
500	Erie	32⅛
400	Reading	115⅛
800	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	91⅛
100	Union Pacific	27⅛
600	do.	27⅛
200	do. bet. call	27⅛
100	Chic. & N. W.	61⅛
300	do. bet. call	61⅛
200	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	90⅛
100	Chic. & R. Island	104
100	do. b3	104⅛
400	do. bet. call	104⅛
100	N. J. Cen. b. c.	112⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul	53⅛
500	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	77⅛
300	Tol., Wab. & West.	64
100	do.	64⅛
400	do. bet. call	64⅛
250	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	96⅛
300	Han. & St. Jo.	55
200	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	74
15	Col., C. & Ind. C.	18⅛
200	do. b3	19
160	Alb. & Susq.	93⅛
200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	42⅛

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	109⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. b3	117⅛
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅛
2,700	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	109⅛
14,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111⅜
35,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅛
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅜
4,000	do.	115⅛
10,000	Va. 6s, Con.	63⅛
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct.	28
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	98⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	65⅛
4,000	M. So. S. F. bds.	100⅛
5,000	H. & S. J. 8s, C. bs.	94
12	Bk. of St. of N. Y.	106
200	Md. Coal Co. b. c.	23
100	Quick. Min. Co.	24
100	Quicksilver Pref.	29
1000	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	49⅛
100	do.	49⅛
200	Adams Ex.	89⅛
100	do.	89
500	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	92⅛

Amount	Security	Price
10000	N. Y. C. & H. Cfs.	87⅛
100	U. S. Ex. bet. call	59⅛
100	do.	59⅛
100	do.	60
100	Erie Railway	32⅛
300	do. bet. call	32⅛
200	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	91⅛
1000	Union Pac.	27⅛
2000	do.	27
3500	do. bet. call	27
500	C., C. C. & Ind. b. c.	87⅛
50	Panama	[illegible]
300	Chi. & N. W.	61⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul	53⅛
100	Del., L. & W.	109
100	do.	109⅛
47	do.	108⅛
50	P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	96⅛
50	Bos., H. & E.	3⅛
24	Mor. & Es., ex div.	93
200	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	75
100	Han. & St. Jo.	53⅛
100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	66
100	C., C. & Ind. Cen.	18⅛

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The Money market suddenly returned to its accustomed steady working at 7 ⅌ cent. today. The reason assigned at the Stock Exchange was that the "lock up" of the past few days was broken by one or more of the parties to the operation last night or this morning. If so the release of balances is not unlikely to become general. As it was, this Afternoon the Brokers made up their accounts with ease at 7 ⅌ cent. The Stock market, already strong from yesterday Afternoon, has become quite buoyant on several of the Roads, and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, and the Public Funds sold at the highest figures of the season for the Five-twenties of the long dates. The whole list of United States Bonds was strong at the close, while Gold, after starting off a fraction firmer than yesterday, relapsed to 109¼ ⅌ cent. The Treasury was unable to buy only $43,700 United States Five-twenties at or under the par of Gold, for the Sinking Fund.

After the sailing of the European steamers in the morning, there was not much done in Foreign Bills. London, 60 days, steady at 109@109¼ ⅌ cent.

The amount of business done in the Railroad Stocks today was large and quite generally distributed, though the heaviest transactions were in Lake Shore and Union Pacific. The transactions were also important in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, and there was a continued firm feeling in the Express Stocks. The South Carolina Bonds were sold largely at 31@31¼ ⅌ cent. in the forenoon, and Tennessees and Virginias were steady in price. without much action. The demand for the Railway Mortgages was of an investment character. The Union and Central Pacifics, First Mortgages, were a small fraction easier.

After the Boards the general market was active in the Hall of the Exchange, and the very last prices, as compared with Tuesday night, are given below:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 13.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109¼
United States 5-20's of 1862	110⅛	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¼	115⅜
American Gold	109½	109¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅞	93⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅛	87¼
Reading	114⅞	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	104
North-west Common	61⅛	61⅞
North-west Preferred	89⅞	90⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅞	50⅛
Pt. Paul Preferred	77¼	77⅞
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛	42⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64	64
Western Telegraph	68⅛	68⅜
Erie	32¼	32⅜
Union Pacific	27⅛	27⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	91⅛	91⅜
Lake Shore Scrip	83⅞	83⅛

At the very close of dealings, on Broad-street, the Railways were dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

Gold receipts	$1,043,497 67
Gold payments	809,481 46
Gold balance	66,904,918 65
Currency receipts	257,086 11
Currency payments	251,312 24
Currency balance	8,791,611 99
Customs	297,000 00

At the close of business the following quotations were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅜
5-20 reg., '62	109⅜	5-20 reg., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s, reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s, coup., '81	109⅛
5-20 reg., n. i. '65	110⅛	6s, currency	113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i. '65	114⅛		

The following bids were made today at the Exchange Board for the Southern State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	65⅜	S. C. 6s	48
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	65⅛	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	30⅛
Va. 6s, old	60⅛	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	28
Va. 6s, new bds.	67	Mo. 6s	98⅛
Va. 6s, reg., '66	67	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	94⅛
Va. 6s, reg., '67	68	La. 6s, Levee bds.	64
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	63⅜	La. 8s, Lev. bds. of '75	78
Va. 6s, Def. bds.	26⅛	California 7s	111
N. C. 6s, old	35	Conn. 6s	101
N. C. Fund. act, '68	21	R. I. 6s	102
N. C. new bds.	15	Alabama 5s	65
N. C. special tax	13	Alabama 8s	100

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	132	Hanover	102
Manhattan	150	Irving	125
Merchants'	120	Metropolitan	135
Union	135	East River	110
America	144	Nassau	101
City	220	Corn Exchange	123
Tradesmen's	150	Continental	97⅛
Gallatin National	116	St. Nicholas	110
Merchants' Exchange	99	Marine	165
State of New-York	106	Importers' & Traders'	165
Commerce	115⅛	Park	150
Ocean	20	Central National	108
Mercantile	120	Fourth National	110
American Exchange	112	Ninth National	115
Bank of the Republic	115	Oriental	165

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares were as follows:

Maryland Coal Co.	22	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	28
American Coal	42	Mariposa M. Co.	1
Spring M. Coal	65	Mariposa M. Co. Pf.	5
Canton Co., Balt.	69	Adams Express	88
N. J. L. Imp. Co.	71	Wells-Fargo Express	56⅛
Cons. Coal of Md. x	36	Am. M. U. Express	60⅛
Cumb. Coal & Iron	40	United States Ex.	60
West. Union Tel.	68⅛	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	50⅛
Quick. Min. Co.	24		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	98⅜	99
Camden and Amboy	134½	135⅛
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅜
Reading	115	115⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	44⅜	45
Philadelphia and Erie	..	25⅛
Northern Central	..	38½
Lehigh Navigation	36⅜	36⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	..

The affairs of the Ocean National Bank, suspended yesterday, promise nothing encouraging for depositors, and less that is reputable to the National Banking System, compromised, in this instance as it is by the bad conduct of the Bank Examiner, who turns up as one of the heaviest debtors to the Bank, and by the hasty appointment of one of the Counsel of the Bank as its Receiver by the Controller of the Currency, who was in the City yesterday. The facts justifying this plain statement of the case are known to the Committee of the Clearing-house, and will all, probably soon or later, come out in detail. No personal exception is taken to the gentleman appointed as Receiver, but his professional relations to the Bank, in its worst possible management, certainly serve to render the appointment one not proper to be made.

The Eighth National Bank, an uptown concern of only $250,000, and not in the Clearing-house, suspended payment today. The cause of trouble, beyond the refusal of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to continue to clear for it, is not known. It is given out this afternoon that the depositors will lose nothing in liquidation.

The Wabash Road earned in the

First week in December	$112,097
Same week 1870	92,078
Increase	$20,019

The offers of United States 5-20s accepted by the Treasury today for the Sinking Fund were $43,700 out of $323,700 offered at and above the par in Gold, as follows:

H. H. Nazro.		C. P. Bailey.	
$2,000 '62, r.	109.22	$3,000 '62, c.	109.24
3,350 '62, c.	109.22	3,000 '64, c.	109.24
450 '64, c.	109.22	1,000 '65, c.	109.24
2,300 '65, c.	109.22	Hatch & Foote.	
3,900 '65, n.	109.22	21,000 '62, r.	109.24
2,200 '67, c.	109.22	500 '62, c.	109.24
300 '68, c.	109.22		
Total			$43,700

Capt. FORSYTH, of the steam-ship *Nevada*, of the Williams & Guion line, arrived yesterday, reports that he met the steamer *Bellona*, from Savannah, bound for Liverpool, in distress. He laid by her two hours, and offered to tow her into Halifax, which the Captain of the *Bellona* declined, as he felt that he would be able to proceed under sails.

The holders of Erie Stock in this country will find in our Advertising columns a notice of some interest from a Committee of Stock Exchange Brokers, who propose to act in concert with the legal representative of the English Stockholders, now and for some time past, on this side.

Georgia State Credit.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill, which, at last accounts, was before the Governor, providing that there shall be appointed by the presiding officers of the two Houses a committee of three, who shall meet in Atlanta March 1, 1872, and continue in session not exceeding sixty days, "who shall have full power and authority to examine and ascertain the number of State bonds which have been issued, the aggregate amount thereof, and so far as they have been sold or hypothecated, by whom sold, the amount of money paid, to whom paid, when paid, for what purpose negotiated, and all other facts connected with the history of said bonds, and to report the same to the General Assembly at its next session."

The following are additional sections:

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all persons holding bonds on the State of Georgia, or having the indorsement of said State, issued since July, 1868, are hereby required to report the same to said committee for registration on or before the first day of April, 1872, and upon failure so to report said bonds and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed (*prima facie*) to have been illegally or fraudulently issued.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the treasurer of said State be and is hereby prohibited from paying any interest on any bonds issued, negotiated, and indorsed by the State since the 4th day of July, 1868, until the said committee shall have made their report, and the General Assembly shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to pledge the State of Georgia to the payment of any bonds issued or indorsed by the State since the 4th day of July, 1868, by reason of said bonds being registered as prescribed in this act, should it afterward appear that the same have been illegally or fraudulently issued.

The Savannah *Republican* says editorially:

True, it is simply a movement for the ascertainment of facts, and does not decide the main question as to whether the State will pay, or refuse to pay, the claims that may be outstanding against her. Still, it indicates the animus of the Legislature, and the rules by which it intends to try the question of obligation and regulate its conduct with regard to claims of every description.

It will be seen, from a perusal of this act, that the State of Georgia intends to recognize and to discharge every legal debt that may be brought against her, that she is resolved to maintain her ancient and untarnished reputation for honor and good faith, but at the same time never to tax her citizens for the payment of fraudulent and unconstitutional obligations which thieves and scoundrels may have attempted to fasten on her for their own individual benefit."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CONVERSION
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF TWELVE TO FOURTEEN per cent., and an annual increase of income of thirty-eight per cent., will be secured to holders of 5-20s by converting them into 7-30 Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

One thousand dollars in currency, invested now in Northern Pacifics, will yield in ten years, in Gold, $1,730, while it is also practically certain that at the end of ten years a 7-30 Northern Pacific Gold Bond will stand at least ten per cent. higher in the market than a 6 per cent. Gold Bond equally secured.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 240 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS of $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 19⅜; No. 3, $1 05@$1 06; seller December, $1 19⅜@$1 19⅛; seller last half of month, $1 19⅝; seller January, $1 21⅛; seller February, $1 23⅛@$1 23⅛. CORN quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 41⅛c.@41⅝c.; Rejected, 63⅛c.; seller January, 42c.; seller February, 42⅞c.@43c.; seller April, 44⅞c.@45c.; seller May, 48c.@48⅛c. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2, 32c.; Rejected, 28⅛c.@29⅛c.; seller January, 32⅛c.@32⅛c.; seller April, 34⅛c.@35c.; seller May, 38c. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 2, 63c.@63⅛c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 62c.@62⅛c.; No. 3 do., 53c.; Rejected Spring, 44c.@45c.; seller January, 63c.@63⅛c. PORK opened firm but closed dull; $13 20@$13 25, cash or seller December; seller January, $13 35@$13 40; seller February, $13 75; seller March, $14@$14 10; seller April, $14 25@$14 30. LARD in fair demand; advanced 8⅛c.; seller January, 9c.; seller February, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. GREEN MEATS firm; Hams, 6⅛c.@8c.; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Rough Sides, 5⅛c.@5⅛c.; Short Ribs, 5⅛c.@5⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 5⅞c.@6c. BULK MEATS firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 4⅞c.@4⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 6c.@6⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅜c.@6⅛c. LIVE HOGS active and higher; $4@$4 10 for common to medium, $4 10@$4 25 for fair to choice, $4 25@$4 30 for extra. DRESSED HOGS, $4 85@$4 90. WHISKY quiet and weak; sales at 91c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley, and 28,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley and 5,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—SHIPMENTS by Rail—Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT—No demand. CORN—Car lots and small parcels No. 2 Western and Toledo selling at 60c., and high Mixed at 61c. OATS nominally 45c.; no sales. RYE neglected. BARLEY nominally without change; no transactions reported. SEEDS neglected. PORK and LARD quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES about 97c. CATTLE—Receipts, 833 head, making the supply 4,845 head, or 285 cars, an increase of 61 cars over the same time last week; quality good; market rules dull at yesterday's decline of 10c.@20c., and demand light; sales, 130 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,355 lbs., at $5 87½; 305 Ohio, 1,030 to 1,500 lbs., at $4 37½@$6 25; 60 do., Premium, averaging 1,577 lbs., at $6 50; 150 Indiana, 1,161 to 1,180, at $4 50@$4 75; 29 do., Premium, averaging 1,768 lbs., at $6 45; 1,104 Michigan, 1,214 to 1,343 lbs., at $4 87@$5 30; 88 Illinois, averaging 1,150 lbs., at $5. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 5,100 head; quality good and market active for Canada stock; prices firm; Western dull and heavy at a decline of ¼c.@½c.; sales, 758 head Michigan Sheep, 79 to 89 lbs., at $4 37½@$5; 168 Ohio, averaging 100 lbs., at $5 87½; 316 Canada Lambs, 78 to 84 lbs., at $6 62½@$6 75; 1,573 Canada Sheep, 110 to 130 lbs., at $5 50@$6 25; 112 Christmas Sheep, averaging 171 lbs., at $7 37½. HOGS—Receipts, 2,700 head; market steady; sales, 2,000 head at $4 45@$4 75 for medium to choice.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged: Amber Michigan, $1 43½@$1 44; No. 2 Red, $1 36@$1 37. CORN dull and a shade lower; Low Mixed, 50c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 41c.; No. 2, 40c.; Michigan, 40½c.@40¾c. Live HOGS steady at $5 20. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1, $1 23; No. 2, $1 20. OATS steady; No. 2, 32½c. CORN—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Mixed 41½c. RYE—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1, 65c. BARLEY active and higher; No. 2 Fall, 63½c. Live HOGS firm at $4@$4 20. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19⅜c.; net receipts, 2,386 bales; gross receipts, 3,125 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,011 bales; to Hamburg, 2,250 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 118,649 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart; upward tendency; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 4,331 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 72,678 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 13.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 1,228 bales; exports, coastwise, 653 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 40,412 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 13.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 391 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 35,667 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 13.—COTTON dull and irregular; Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 600 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—COTTON easy; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 2,359 bales; exports coastwise, 1,457 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 31,065 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 13—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money, and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 96½; 10-40s, 90¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜; for the account, 92⅜@92¼.

LONDON, Dec. 13—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money and 92⅜@92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅜; 1865s, old, 93½; 1867, 96½; 10-40s, 91¼.

PARIS, Dec. 13—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 90c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 13—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 97@97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales: the sales yesterday reached 24,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm; the sales of the day are now estimated at 20,000 bales; sales on ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 9⅞d. for Middling.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong. Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 9 15-16d. for Middling, and at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, at 10d.

LONDON, Dec. 13—Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £33 10s.@£33 15s.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—PETROLEUM, 49f. for fine Pale American.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	16	Spirits Turp., bbls.	40
Bees-wax, pks.	7	Resin, bbls.	650
Cotton, bales	4,911	Beef, pks.	527
Copper, bbls.	67	Cut-meats, pks.	1,076
Copper, cakes	285	Grease, pks.	152
Dried Fruit, pks.	197	Lard, pks.	1,532
Eggs, bbls.	728	Stearine, pks.	50
Flour, bbls.	10,972	Butter, pks.	3,677
Wheat, bushels	7,200	Cheese, pks.	2,499
Corn, bushels	74,000	Tallow, pks.	218
Oats, bushels	15,375	Dressed Hogs, No.	262
Barley, bushels	29,000	Pea-nuts, bags	549
Grass-seed, bags	766	Rice, pks.	67
Beans, bbls.	325	Starch, boxes	400
B. E. Peas, bags	22	Sumac, bags	210
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Tow, bales	15
Corn-meal, bags	780	Tea, half-chests	866
Flax, bales	99	Tobacco, hhds	69
Hops, bales	150	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	574
Hides, No.	100	Whisky, bbls.	615
Leather, sides	11,410	Wool, bales	175

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—160 bbls. Apples, 58 pks. Butter, 65 cases Tobacco, 23 tcs. Tobacco, 16 pks. Sole Leather, 1,142 bales Cotton, 135 bags Clover-seed, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 6,795 bags Silver Ore, 13 boxes Preserves, 16 cases Starch, 12 boxes Bacon, 12 bbls. Oysters.

By the steamer *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool—1 bale Hides, 7 bales Furs, 5 pks. Drugs, 2,750 bales Cotton, 48,960 lbs. Ham, 437,566 lbs. Bacon, 31,100 lbs. Lard, 427 Hides, 2,000 gallons Lard-oil, 2,500 lbs. Bees-wax, 7,856 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 9,430 lbs. Meat.

By the ship *C. H. Marshall*, for Liverpool—1,896 bales Cotton, 171,740 lbs. Lard, 164,798 lbs. Tallow, 307 boxes Clocks, 89 Empty Cases, 33,963 bushels Wheat, 8,229 bushels Corn, 630 cases Sewing-machines, 830 Oars, 83 pks. Wooden Ware, 118 sacks Oil-cake.

By the ship *Staffa*, for Liverpool, [additional]—228 bbls. Resin, 500 bales Cotton, 297 tcs. Tallow, 114 pks. Tallow, 1,472 pieces Dye-wood.

By the bark *Ati*, for Queenstown and orders—22,982 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Orfeo*, for Cork and orders—23,913 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Saga*, for Rotterdam—166,190 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Triano*, for St. Nazaire—439 hhds. Bone Black, 194 bbls. Bone Black.

By the bark *Rapido*, for Trieste—4 cases Preserves, 3,200 bbls. Petroleum.

And from Philadelphia, Dec. 12, for Dunkirk, by the bark *George H. Jenkins*, 192,218 gallons Crude Petroleum.... For Lisbon by the brig *Freitas Irmaos*, 22,210 gallons Refined Petroleum, in cases; 45,591 gallons Refined Petroleum, in bbls.

COFFEE—Quiet, and nominally unchanged as to values.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, opening heavily and a shade cheaper, but closing rather with more steadiness, the official quotations of yesterday being retained; sales, 2,031 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 733 bales to shippers, 1,096 bales to spinners, 2 bales to speculators and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a lighter movement reported, opening at a reduction of ⅛c., but closing with a recovery of the decline; sales, 19,750 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 400 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19 11-16c., 400 bales at 19 9-16c.; January, 1,100 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 400 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 1,700 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19¾c.; February, 100 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 400 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c.; March, 50 bales at 20⅛c.; 100 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 600 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c.; April, 100 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20¼c., 700 bales at 20⅜c. And today, for December, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 1,000 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19⅜c., 400 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c.; January, 300 bales at 19¾c., 700 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 600 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 300 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19¾c., 300 bales at 19 9-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c.; February, 800 bales at 19⅞c.; 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c.; 200 bales at 19⅞c., 800 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20c.; March, 300 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 20⅛c.; April, 700 bales at 20c., 500 bales at 20⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c. Exchanged—3-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales December for 200 bales January. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 20.08c.; January, 20.08c.; February, 20.22c.; March, 20.51c.; April, 20.53c.; May, 20.64c. The receipts at this port today were 4,911 bales, including 796 bales ⅌ rail, 815 bales from Savannah, 5 bales from Baltimore, 503 bales from Galveston, 1,543 bales from Norfolk, 1,249 bales from Charleston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today, 13,987 bales, and thus far this week, were 76,109 bales, against 74,372 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,075,163 bales, against 1,315,682 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛
Good Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛
Good Middling	21	21¼	21½	22

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very low trade has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. The business has been almost wholly in a jobbing way, and for home use. The export inquiry has been spiritless. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 20; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$6 85; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$7, ⅌ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quiet since our last at previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $6 10@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less request at $4 20@$5 25, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 55@$4 for White and Yellow Western; $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 40@$3 80 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull, throughout, and values have been quoted weak and irregular, with rather more urgency on the part of holders to place stock, though the public offerings were not large. The demand has been mainly for Winter Wheat, desirable samples of which have been held with most confidence. Sales have been reported of 7,500 bushels White State at $1 65, for shipment; 1,500 bushels very choice do., for milling, at $1 78, and 1,800 bushels very choice Western at $1 77 ⅌ bushel. Red and Amber Western remained about as last quoted; no important sales transpired; Spring has been quite nominal within our previous range. A small lot of No. 2 Milwaukee was disposed of at $1 55 ⅌ bushel.... Corn has been quoted less firm, on a restricted business; holders rather more eager to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 78½c.@79½c. for fair to choice Mixed Western afloat; 77½c.@78c. for do., in store; 76c.@78c. for new do.; 79½c.@80½c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 77½c.@80c. for poor to choice White Western, and 82c.@83c. for White Southern.... Rye and Malt remain as last quoted.... Barley very quiet and irregular. Buyers have reduced their bids materially, but holders are reluctant to make concessions.... Oats have been very sparingly dealt in, and quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,500 bushels at 55½c.@56c. for Mixed Western afloat, 54c. for do., in store, 52½c.@54c. for Black, 55½c.@56c. for Mixed State, 54c.@58½c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately sought after at $1 25@$1 35 for shipping, and $1 40@$1 80 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in less demand at from 75c.@$1 30 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather more request and held firmly. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 35c.@62c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and other growths at 20c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—There has been a pretty free call for Hemlock Sole, mostly for home use, though in part for shipment, at full prices. Other kinds in fair request and steady.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, sales and resales of some 325 bbls. have been reported since our last, at from 52c.@67c. ⅌ gallon. Market lightly supplied and firm. Foreign dull and nominally unchanged in price.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after at about previous figures; sales, 2,250 bbls. strained at $4 85@$4 90, and 160 bbls. common at $4 80 ⅌ 280 lbs.... Of Washington Tar, 50 bbls. were sold at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine in good demand and stronger; sales, 270 bbls. at 65½c.@66c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been firm but quiet. Linseed dull at old rates. Lard and Cotton-seed in demand and held with confidence. Menhaden inactive at about former figures.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quiet in the local market, with bids reported of 23⅛c.@23⅛c. for prompt delivery, and 24c. asked, on a very scant supply. No important dealings transpired. At Philadelphia sales were made of 6,500 bbls., December delivery, at 22⅛c. ⅌ gallon.... Refined Oil, in cases, quiet, but quoted at 28⅛c.@28⅛c.... Crude Oil, in bulk, dull at 13⅛c.@14c. Shipping Crude at 17⅛c.@17⅛c.... Naphtha altogether nominal.... The Creek reports are of a tame and weak market, with Upper and Lower Road deliveries quoted at $4 50@$4 55 ⅌ bbl., prompt delivery. The Titusville *Courier*, in its statement for November, makes the aggregate production 505,851 bbls., or a daily average of 16,862 bbls., or an increase of 121 bbls. per day for the month. Stock at the close of November, 532 bbls., or 21,599 bbls. more than at the close of October.

PROVISIONS—Pork has shown rather less firmness, on a restricted movement, for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 970 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50@$13 75 for Western Mess, $15@$15 25 for new City and Country Mess, $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime, $12 for new Extra Prime, $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For Forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 87½@$15 for new, seller January, $15 do., seller February, and $15, seller March; sales, 2,250 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, and quoted steady at 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c.@6c. for Western, ⅌ lb.... Cut-meats continue inactive and rather weak at 9c.@10½c. for Hams, 5⅞c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders, 7⅛c.@9⅛c. for Bellies, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 145 pks. Desirable lots not offered with much freedom. Sales, 10,000 Green Hams, averaging 12 lbs., Chicago delivery, December and January, at 8½c. ⅌ lb.... Bacon has been moderately sought after at about former quotations; sales, 1,800 boxes, including, for early delivery, 150 boxes Short Rib at 7⅛c.@7⅛c., and 150 boxes Cumberlands at 7⅛c.; and for forward delivery here, 500 boxes Short Rib, for January, at 7⅛c.; at Chicago, 250 boxes Cumberlands and 250 boxes Short Rib, January, at 6⅛c. and 6⅛c.; and at Milwaukee, 500 boxes Cumberlands and Short Rib, January, at 6⅛c. and 6⅛c. respectively.... Lard has been in less urgent demand, closing less buoyantly; sales have been reported of 840 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c.@9⅞c. for Kettle-rendered, 9⅛c.@9⅞c. for City, 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1, and 10c.@10⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been fair, at a shade stronger rates, with sales reported of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, including 1,250 tcs. seller January at 9⅛c., 250 tcs. February at 10c., 1,250 tcs. seller March at 10⅛c. ⅌ lb.... Beef has been in more demand at from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 450 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate request at from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 125 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand, with sales of 150 bbls. at $23@$24 50 for new.... Butter and Cheese have been nominally unaltered.

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for at former quotations. Carolina at $8 25@$9; Rangoon at $6 87½@$7 12½, and Patna at $7 25@$7 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Offerings light.

SEEDS—Clover has been less active; Ohio, less firm; sales, 1,100 bags at 11¾c.@12c. for good to choice Indiana; 11c.@11¼c. for good to prime Ohio, and 10½c. for rejections. Other kinds unaltered.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately dealt in at about steady rates, refining stock being most called for; sales, 450 hhds. and 3,600 boxes, including 220 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; 160 hhds. Guadaloupe, good common refining, at 8⅛c.; 70 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; 1,250 boxes Clayed Havana, fully No. 10, at 9⅛c.; 1,400 boxes do. on the basis of 10c. for No. 12, and 950 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Quotations as before. Refined salable and steady.

TALLOW—Has been quiet and quoted heavy. Sales, 91,000 lbs. common to choice at 9c.@9⅛c., chiefly City at 9⅛c. Of Stearine 32,500 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Green and Black, which are quoted steady, and not offered with much urgency. Japan Teas are not in much request, and are somewhat irregular in price.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and quoted down to 99c.@99⅛c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 230 bbls. in lots.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth freights, there has been some increase of activity, with the main call for Grain, Cotton and Provision room. Grain and Cotton rates were quoted rather stronger. The chartering business was on a restricted scale, the scarcity of tonnage and the firm views of owners operating against free movements. The high prices claimed for Petroleum and Cotton tended to check shipments. Grain vessels were in light request. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 2,550 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@9-32d., by sail, and ⅜d. by steam, ⅌ lb.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7½d.; 15,500 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7d., mostly in bulk, though partly in bags; 350 tcs. Beef, by steam, part at 6s. ⅌ tierce; 500 bags Clover-seed, by do. at 40s.; 2,300 boxes Bacon and 870 tcs. Lard at 25s., by sail and 35s. by steam, ⅌ ton; also, an American bark, with 2,300 bales Cotton, from Charleston, at 7-16d., and a bark (now at Savannah,) with about 2,800 bales do., from do., at the same rate, or if to a Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, at 17-32d. ⅌ lb. For London, by steam, 54,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. for Corn, or 8d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel. For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a British brig, 299 tons, (now at Fall River,) with 1,800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 8s. 3d., and some Resin, to complete cargo, (about 200 bbls.,) at 6s. ⅌ 310 lbs. For Antwerp, 250 tcs. Lard and 200 boxes Bacon at 35s. ⅌ ton. For a Spanish port direct, an American bark, 751 tons, with a full cargo of Tobacco, on private terms. For Bilboa, a brig, with Petroleum, in cases, reported, without reliable particulars. For Constantinople, an American brig, 276 tons, with 9,000 cases Petroleum at 40c. ⅌ case.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1871.

Trade this forenoon in all descriptions of live stock was small, owing to the cattle-trains being late to arrive. Horned Cattle not quoted; Milch Cows, from common to medium, from $35@$75 ⅌ head; Veals from 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb.; Sheep from 5⅛c.@7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs, 7⅛c. ⅌ lb. Hogs sold late yesterday from 5c.@5 1-16c. ⅌ lb. Pigs at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; trade brisk; no fresh quotations up to noon this day.

SALES TODAY.

At the Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. KIRBY sold 47 Lambs, weight 3,105 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 106 Sheep, weight 12,340 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 2,580 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb., both late Canadas. S. MCGRAW sold 6 Veals, weight 940 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 175 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,670 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.

At the Fortieth-street Hog Yards, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold, late yesterday, 79 Canada Sheep, long-wooled and common, weight 9,520 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 20 Sheep, same lot, weight 2,190 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 364 Ohio Sheep, weight 34,840 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 209 Sheep, same lot, weight 19,810 lbs., at $5 80 ⅌ cwt.; 217 State Sheep, weight 17,540 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.

T. M. REID sold 7 cars of fair Ohio Hogs at 5c. ⅌ lb.; P. LERCH sold 1,070 Ohio Hogs, weight 49,090 lbs., at 5 1-16c. ⅌ lb.; 22 neat Porkers, weight 2,210 lbs., at 5⅛ ⅌ lb.; S. MCGRAW sold for week ending Dec. 13, 1871, 900 Sheep and Lambs for $3,280 38; 8 Veals for $106 70.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 11, 1871: 1,688 head of horned Cattle, 4,650 Sheep, 14 Veals, 11,822 Hogs, 31 Horses. Four last lots on transit to New-York City.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 13, 1871: 22,679 Hogs, 5,272 Sheep and Lambs. Due this day, 21 cars of Hogs ⅌ Erie Railroad; 13 cars Hogs ⅌ Hudson River Railroad; 1 car of Sheep.

Fresh arrivals this day at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 73 Lambs, 9 Veals; due, 518 Sheep, 3 Cows.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST RECENT BOOKS.
BY HURD & HOUGHTON, NEW-YORK.
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE.

I. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, AND HER LATEST ENGLISH HISTORIAN. By JAMES F. MELINE. 1 vol., crown 8vo, cloth. $1 75.

"We have been strongly disposed to rely on Mr. Froude. * * * This is a sharp arraignment of Froude's history, and its positions are so damaging that, if not turned, implicit confidence in Mr. Froude is gone entirely."—*Hartford Courant.*

II. MACARONIC POETRY, collected with an introduction by JAMES APPLETON MORGAN. 1 vol., 16mo, antique style. $2 75.

"It would be difficult to find anywhere else in the same space so many literary quips and quiddities, anagrams and palindromes, epigrams, acrostics and extravaganzas as have here been brought together."—*New-York Evening Post.*

III. A JOURNEY ROUND MY ROOM. From the French of XAVIER DE MAISTRE. With vignettes. 1 vol., 16mo. $1 50.

"This little *capriccio* is a classic in the French tongue, and its delicate wit, its good-natured satire, its graces of style and its originality of conception have won it admirers in every quarter of the civilized world."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

IV. THE CLOCKMAKER. SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF SAM SLICK OF SLICKVILLE. By THOMAS C. HALIBURTON. With illustrations by F. O. C. DARLEY. 1 vol., 16mo. $1 25. Uniform with the Riverside classics.

"Sam is odd, but there is nothing low or immoral about him; he is the drollest fellow imaginable."—*American Baptist.*

THE RIVERSIDE CLASSICS.

Is the name of a series of dainty books, choicely printed, illustrated and bound, including such minor classics as Picciola, Undine, Lady of the Lake.

V. STORIES FROM OLD ENGLISH POETRY. By Mrs. ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON. Illustrated. 1 vol., 16mo. $1 50.

"For young readers such a book is of inexpressible value, as it relates to what is permanent in literature, and may be read and re-read, a statement that certainly cannot be faithfully made of the usual popular style of juveniles."—*Christian Union.*

VI. LITTLE-FOLK SONGS. By ALEXINA B. WHITE. Finely illustrated. 1 vol., 4to. $1 25.

"A marked success in a field where failure is the rule and success the exception. These lyrics are quite perfect in their way, and are sure to become classics of the nursery."—*Journal of Chemistry.*

VII. FOUR AND WHAT THEY DID. By HELEN C. WEEKS. Author of the "Ainslee Stories." Illustrated. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $1 25.

"Sprightly, amusing, ludicrous, witty. Full of delight for children. Our boy devoured it like apple-pie. The story is of 'Four' children; their amusements, disasters and successes."—*New-England Homestead.*

VIII.—HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.
HIS WRITINGS IN TEN HANDSOME VOLUMES.

Novels, Travels, Wonder Stories, Autobiography.

The Improvisatore	$1 75
The Two Baronesses	1 75
O. T.	1 75
Only a Fiddler	1 75
In Spain and Portugal	1 75
A Poet's Bazaar	1 75
Pictures of Travel	1 75
Wonder Stories told for Children. Illustrated	2 25
Stories and Tales. Illustrated	2 25
The Story of My Life. Portrait	2 00
Ten crown 8vo volumes,	$18 75

"In fertility of imagination, richness of humor, a mingled quaintness and beauty of expression, purity and elevation of sentiment, we know of no writer in Andersen's class, whether living or dead, who is at all comparable with him."—*Watchman and Reflector.*

☞ As this advertisement will not appear again in the *Times* it would be well to cut it out for reference during the holidays.

13 Astor-place, New-York.

Our large stock of standard, miscellaneous and juvenile books for sale at retail.

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
CONTENTS.
HOLMES.—The Poet at the Breakfast-Table.
LONGFELLOW.—Lady Wentworth.
HAWTHORNE.—Septimius Felton; or, The Elixir of Life.
PARTON.—College Days of Thomas Jefferson.
HARTE.—Grandmother Tenterden.
TAYLOR.—The Guests of Night.
DEMILLE.—A Comedy of Terrors.
FISKE.—Myths of the Barbaric World.
STEDMAN.—The Heart of New-England.
PARSONS.—In St. James' Park.
Mrs. THAXTER.—Before Sunrise.
H. JAMES, JR.—A Change of Heart.
HOWELLS.—Some Arcadian Shepherds.
DIVERSIONS OF THE ECHO CLUB.
RECENT LITERATURE—ART—MUSIC—SCIENCE—POLITICS.

TERMS: Single numbers, 35 cents. $4 a year, in advance; two copies, $7; five copies, $15; ten copies, $30, and $3 for each additional copy.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.
CONTENTS.
TROWBRIDGE.—A Chance for Himself.
NORA PERRY.—The Little Dunbars.
Miss PHELPS.—The Great Sea-serpent.
Rev. R. D. CARTER.—Crusoe Life.
Mrs. DIAZ.—Two Little Rogues.
Catching Santa Claus—Skating Sketches—The Story of the Wise Men of Gotham—Capital Things in Our Evening Lamp—The Letter-box—And Numerous Attractive Pictures.

TERMS: Single copies, 20 cents. $2 a year in advance. An extra copy for five subscriptions. OUR YOUNG FOLKS and ATLANTIC MONTHLY, $5.

☞ For sale by all book-sellers and news-dealers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

MRS. RICHARD S. GREENOUGH'S ARABESQUES,
MONARE, APOLLYONA, DOMITIA, OMBRA.
Four stories of the supernatural, with medallions and initial letters. One elegant volume, red-line border. Price, $2.

Mrs. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD says of "Arabesques:"

"Although each of these stories runs along some thread of mediæval legend, which gives us the werewolf and the witch, rings of invisibility and unhallowed incantations, yet every term and incident in them is a graceful and novel invention, a surprise in these days of exhausted romance. * * * Such a book, as may be imagined, is one to put beside 'Sintram,' and 'Undine,' and 'Vathek,' and perhaps no higher praise can be given it than to say that all its multitude of winged fancies are presented with that light but firm touch which makes something near the perfection of style, and shows that the author has well obeyed Montaigne's golden rule of 'Nothing Too Much.'"

"ARABESQUES" has been published in a style for an inexpensive gift-book, for which purpose it is eminently adapted. Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

PARTURITION WITHOUT PAIN,
Edited by M. L. HOLBROOK, M. D., Editor of the *Herald of Health.*

Godey's Lady's Book says:

"We give our cordial approbation to this work, and would like to see it in the hands of every mother in the land. The information it contains is most important, and we are fully convinced, reliable."

The new edition, now ready, contains an "Essay on the Care of Little Children," by Dr. CLEMENCE S. LOZIER. Price, $1 by mail.

Address WOOD & HOLBROOK,
No. 15 Laight-st., New-York.

EVERY PERSON FORMING A library needs the Standard Work on English Literature. By common consent, this is Taine's, 2 vols., $10. The New-York *Evening Post* says: "No history of our own literature equally learned, honest and entertaining has ever been written by an Englishman." HOLT & WILLIAMS, No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Frank Mayo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

AIMEE'S OPERA-HOUSE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HAMLET—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE by Prof. Barker on the "Chemistry of the Sun."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. Santley.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,330 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Bargains with Mayor Hall.

It must be confessed that some of the "reformers" and Mr. AUGUST BELMONT have chosen a singular moment for their defense of Mayor HALL—the "chief conspirator" of the Tammany gang. The Ring banks are failing; the charitable institutions have been robbed of the money which the Legislature voted to them; everywhere the poor are suffering through the merciless robberies which were carried out under Mayor HALL's special connivance. It is at such a time that a wealthy man like AUGUST BELMONT—and a leader of "society" of a certain kind—comes forward to assure the public that HALL has done nothing deserving of punishment. It is at such a moment, too, that some members of the Committee of Seventy make a secret bargain with HALL, by virtue of which HALL is to distribute offices as they dictate, and be allowed to retain his own position as the reward of his submissiveness. In our opinion, no "Committee" had a right to make this compact. The subject is one with which the public alone had a right to deal, and they expressed their opinion on the 7th of November. True, they could not directly reach the Mayor, but no one questions that if A. OAKEY HALL had been up for re-election, he would have been beaten as decisively as NORTON or GENET. We have never heard anybody express a doubt on that point. The Committee of Seventy went far beyond their authority when they settled with HALL that he should continue to be Mayor while he gave them the control of offices which happened to fall vacant.

Whatever quibbles HALL's friends and advocates may raise, the people generally are thoroughly convinced that HALL betrayed his trust so far as they were concerned. He signed away millions of their money without giving them the slightest warning that any fraud was going on. They do not think it right that so very unsafe an officer should remain in power any longer. If your cashier has been the means of robbing you, it is not to your interest to keep him in your employment, even though you cannot actually trace any of the stolen property to his possession. By HALL's connivance and assistance, the public have been most shamefully robbed, and whether he took any of the stolen money or not—assuming, for a moment, that there is a doubt on that point—he is clearly not a proper person to be Mayor of this City. The Committee of Seventy have no business to hold any parley with him. Let justice be done. It is not for the Committee to bother their heads about what Mayor HALL's successor might do. Practically, the Controller would have power to avert any serious mischief—and the Controller is a man whom the people can trust. Indeed, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN is the only one of the "Democratic reformers" in whose *permanent* fidelity to his trusts we are disposed to place a grain of confidence. And we can say this all the more freely, because we extend to Mr. GREEN a thoroughly independent support—he has never sought our aid, and we do not think he is the kind of man to ask any favors or take part in any intrigue.

We have steadily maintained that HALL's continuance in office is an insult to the people. If HALL resigned, TWEED would at once get out of the position which he so unworthily occupies. It is all very fine for AUGUST BELMONT to go about declaring that HALL has "done nothing." It is quite certain that HALL has "done something," for Mr. BELMONT, even if we are unable to vouch for the accuracy of the following statement, which is, nevertheless, made to us on very good authority: "All the consolidated bonds are not yet signed, and as BELMONT fears that an Acting Mayor's signature might not be valid—the charter being very awkward in its provisions about the *elected* Mayor—he is determined to do everything in his power to keep HALL in as Mayor." This statement coincides with other information in our possession, and it strengthens our belief that BELMONT has very cogent reasons for deprecating any change in the Mayor's office.

How can it be supposed that the public will feel any sympathy with these wretched intrigues? They only know that HALL has conspired to cheat them. Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, the political associate of JAMES FISK, Jr., may not feel squeamish about taking up HALL's case. But Mr. BELMONT's ideas on the subject of political morality are a good deal more comprehensive than the ideas of most other men. He believes in the advice of the Quaker to his son, "Get money—honestly, if you can; but at any rate get it." And he has managed, so the Democratic papers said when they wanted to turn him out of the National Committee, to get a goodly sum of money. By this means he has achieved the distinction of "leading" a certain class of what some people who belong to that class dignify by the name of "society." What we wish to impress upon Mr. BELMONT is the fact that he must not expect disinterested persons to take his view of HALL's case. The public judge fairly. No one can deceive them for any length of time. In the long run, they are sure to find out the truth. They see now that Mayor HALL has betrayed them—has been a party with others to rob them of many millions. And they do not wish to have any compromise with him. Why should Mr. BELMONT flatter himself that he can change that determination? After all, he rules only in a very limited sphere. Among the blind the one-eyed man is king—and among speculators and bargain-drivers Mr. BELMONT is accounted a great man. But the public is greater than he, as he will find out before all this is over.

HALL's resignation ought to have been placed before the public on the 9th of November. He waits for the Legislature to kick him out. If he prefers that mode of exit, well and good—only do not let us hear of compromises between him and the Committee of Seventy. No body of men has a right to make a bargain with him in the name of the public. As for the BELMONTS, they have only about three weeks more in which to carry on their interesting operations, and then the Legislature will put an extinguisher upon them—unless BELMONT and A. D. BARBER can contrive to "get round" the Legislature as well as some of the members of the Committee of Seventy.

Street Parades.

It is very much to be desired that a general act might be passed by the Legislature, in some way limiting the right of parade and processions in our streets. We all know the annual nuisance of the St. Patrick's parade, by which for a whole day miles of streets are blockaded, and citizens are prevented from going up or down town in public vehicles, and the eastern half of the City is completely shut off from the western. We can all remember the arrogant claims of the various companies and societies thus parading, to hold possession of the best part of the City. Repeated disturbances have arisen from the simple effort of passengers to pass between the ranks, or to disentangle themselves from the long-extended series of close platoons.

If one nationality or religion is permitted thus to monopolize the public thoroughfares, of course another must be. We had, it will be remembered, last Spring after the Irish parade, a German procession—very orderly and imposing it is true, and much more reasonable in its encroachments on public convenience than the former, yet filling up endless lines of streets and avenues.

These processions, besides inconveniencing the City to the last degree, and interrupting all business in the streets, are extremely perilous and doubtful expressions of public feeling in a City made up, as ours is, of so many different nationalities and religions. We can easily imagine that, if a great French victory had occurred to retrieve NAPOLEON's disasters, or if the siege of Paris had been raised last year, the thirty thousand French in this City might have felt it proper to express their sympathy with their people by a public procession. They would certainly have done it if the German population had threatened their parade. Then should we have had in our quiet streets the feuds of German and Frenchmen repeated, on a much larger scale, than the feuds of Orangemen and Irish Catholics.

It is obviously improper that these Old World dissensions and ancient quarrels of race and religion should be renewed on our soil. No provocation to them should be allowed. Each immigrant here is no longer French or German, Orangeman or Catholic, Communist or Imperialist; he is simply American. He must cast off his hatreds and old feuds along with his Government. Here he is to be only a Republican and an American citizen. If he persists in flaunting through our streets banners and devices which are odious to another portion of our citizens, and seeks to renew here European faction fights and Old World street revolutions, he is imposing on the hospitality which has received him so generously. He should be restrained by law; and, if a foreigner resident or naturalized here, has not the good sense to refrain from those provocations, he should be made to do so by the Police.

But if this rule is applied to one nationality, it must be to another. If Irish Catholics are permitted to make the City uninhabitable, Orangemen are not to be shut off from procession. If Germans make funeral display over their dead heroes, French Communists should have the same privilege. But here another question comes up, which rests on a somewhat different basis from the right of procession. The great majority of the people of this country desire a quiet Sunday, which shall be measurably free from noisy displays and the bustle of business. Those who prefer it can spend the day in public worship, or they can employ it as a day of rest from secular labors. The law protects this custom by forbidding ordinary trade, and restraining noisy street occupations. It recognizes Sunday as a day of rest and worship. The American people do not compel foreigners to spend the day as they do, but, in the interests of public morality and in harmony with their traditional customs, they require that the usual disturbances of the streets shall that day be quieted, so that worship or rest may be enjoyed without interruption. They do not establish a religious day, but simply a day of rest.

Now foreigners who have been in the habit of holding noisy celebrations and parades on that day, should regard this habit and feeling of our people, and shape their customs to ours. As a matter of courtesy they are bound so to do, but if they will not under this motive, they should be compelled to refrain from such demonstrations by law. The American in European, and especially in Roman Catholic countries, is always careful not to offend the religious prejudices of the people by outward act. The Frenchman, or German, or Irishman, should be equally careful here. It is in the interest of the masses that one day should be preserved from the rush and labor of American life, for repose and for thoughts on other things than money-getting. When the American Sabbath becomes a Parisian one, it is not amusement which will be the object, but unceasing money-making. The stock exchange will take the place of the church; and the scheming brain, spinning combinations of venture and speculation, will work right on from one year's end to the other, till paralysis revenges the wrongs done to nature.

A Defense by a Dock Commissioner.

Mr. WM. WOOD will probably be disappointed to see his letter, in defense of the Dock Commission, printed in full this morning. We should have been quite justified in cutting out his irrelevant remarks concerning his "experience in newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic," and much more matter of that sort. We are certain that he will not thank us for reproducing his silly insinuation concerning the motive of our articles. But we give Mr. WOOD the benefit of all he has to say for himself and his colleagues.

It certainly does not amount to much. The substance of his letter is all in the single statement that the Commission reported the compensation of the employes of the Board to the Mayor. Well, what of that? The Mayor did not report the facts to the Aldermen nor to the public. Mr. WOOD says he does not know why the report was not made public. Nor do we. We only know it was not; that we charged that it was not, and that Mr. WOOD has taken the trouble to write us a very long letter in which he admits that our assertion was correct. His suggestion that the figures we demanded were omitted from the Mayor's Message for want of room, is creditable to his amiability, but not to his memory of what that Message was. It contained an intolerable quantity of bosh and a very contemptible amount of fact. Mr. HALL, like Mr. WOOD, is a man who makes no secret of his "experience with newspapers." It ought to have taught him how to make room for the facts and figures which are wanted, by excluding rhodomontade, which is not.

Mr. WOOD, in telling us what we had already said, that no report had yet been furnished the public of the compensation of the employes of his Commission, and in going not an inch further toward explaining the facts we have pointed out, is not a very satisfactory correspondent. He utterly fails to supply the omissions which we have commented on. We are as much in the dark as ever as to what single thing the Commissioners have done to earn the $87,500 of salary drawn by them up to the present time; as to the value or purpose of the cumbrous and expensive machinery with which they have surrounded themselves; as to why our docks, after two years of "work," are left in as disgraceful and ruinous a condition as ever; and as to the confusion, inadequacy and "cooking" of the financial statements. And until we get correspondents a great deal more explicit and communicative than Commissioners HENRY and WOOD have shown themselves to be, we are likely to remain in the dark.

Our First German Senator.

The next Legislature will number among its members the first German-born citizen who was ever elected to the Senate of this State. Hon. AUGUSTUS WEISMANN, who is to represent the Sixth Senatorial District of this City, came to this country when he was twenty-three years of age, and has lived in this City forty years. He has always been a stanch Republican since the first organization of that party, and has borne the character of an upright citizen and honest man. He will prove a faithful ally to the Republicans in all measures of legislative reform, and, as a German representing the views of the great body of his countrymen in this and other States, his opinions will be entitled to special weight. It is well known that the larger portion of Germans in this City have been driven from the ranks of the Republican Party, to which they were naturally inclined, and to which the bulk of their countrymen elsewhere firmly adhere, by the mistaken notion that the party was specially inimical to what they regard as their personal rights in the matter of excise legislation. In spite of the fact that the Democratic Party, notwithstanding all their promises to the Germans, have failed, during the two years they have controlled the Legislature at Albany, to make any essential changes in the law regulating the sale of liquor, they have still managed to deceive the Germans into the belief that they are their special friends, and that their only protection against oppressive Puritanical and sumptuary laws.

Senator WEISMANN, although entertaining the same views as the rest of his countrymen with regard to the justice or expediency of rigid sumptuary legislation, has never allowed himself to be deceived by the false pretenses of Democrats, or to admit that they were sufficient, even if true, to drive an intelligent man from the only party in the country that has made personal liberty and the rights of citizens of all nationalities, creeds, and colors, the cardinal doctrine of its political faith. We find in the *New-Yorker Journal*, a German Democratic paper of this City, an account of an interview recently held with Senator WEISMANN, in which his opinions on this and other subjects are very fully and freely expressed. With regard to Excise laws he says: "If the excise question is to come up in the next Legislature I shall take my stand from the German point of view. I consider prohibition as a curtailment of personal liberty. Prohibitory Excise laws are odious in the highest degree, not only to Germans, but to Irishmen, and also to a large portion of Americans. Furthermore, I am opposed to closing, by law, places of amusement, such as beer-gardens, saloons, &c., on Sunday afternoon. On Sunday forenoon such places ought to be closed, as they are in Germany, but in the afternoon and evening they should be permitted to be open, so that working men and their families who reside in close tenement houses can have an opportunity for recreation and amusement in the fresh and open air."

It is hardly probable that a majority of the members of the incoming Republican Legislature, any more than of the two Democratic Legislatures that have preceded it, will be induced to sanction a law that shall expressly authorize the opening of liquor-saloons and lager-beer gardens on Sunday; but there can be, and there ought to be, an intelligent discretion used in enforcing the laws now on the statute book, so as not to infringe upon what a large class of citizens deem to be personal rights, provided those rights are exercised in a manner not to interfere with the privileges of others. In a city like New-York, this can be done so as to give general satisfaction to all classes of citizens, without the necessity of any change in the law as it now stands.

On the subject of Gen. GRANT and the present Administration of the National Government, Senator WEISMANN expressed himself in the following decided terms of approval: "I consider the present Administration a good one, and President GRANT a good and honest man, who is a credit to the high office he holds. I have followed his course with attention, and have arrived at the conviction that the Union, under existing circumstances, cannot hope for a better man for President than Gen. GRANT. His Administration has been honest and economical. It is an old saying that a householder who pays his debts is improving his circumstances. GRANT's Administration has been careful to heed this saying. It has diminished the debt of the country and thus improved its condition, and I have the fullest confidence in the man who is now at its head."

Sir Roger's Pocket-Book.

The Wagga-Wagga *Express*—nobody, we suppose, should doubt the gravity of its assertions because of its name—contains some remarks on the Tichborne trial of quite an interesting nature. Whether the editor of this Australian journal has been "seen" or not in the interest of the defense, we cannot pretend to say. Such a thing is more than hinted at in London, and no less positively denied. For the credit of the Press we can, of course, have but one hope in the matter, and the balance of probability our readers may estimate for themselves.

The *Express* says that a certain very singular pocket-book exists in the town of Wagga-Wagga. This book came into possession, some years ago, of one CHARLES COX, landlord of the "Squatter's Hotel," in that town. At that time, in the words of the *Express*, "our late, but now celebrated, townman, CASTRO had not yet openly avowed himself as 'Sir ROGER,' and laid public claim to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates." The pocket-book contains numerous entries of butchers' accounts against residents of the place, and some other more significant matters. On one page appears the following luminous statements: 'I, THOMAS CASTRO, do hereby certify that my name is not THOMAS CASTRO at all. Therefore, those that say it don't know anythink (*sic*) about it." This may do no harm to the pretensions of the claimant, and what is written on an opposite page may be equally innocuous. The latter entry runs thus: "Some men has plenty money and no brains, and some men has plenty brains and no money. Some men with plenty money and no brains where made for men with plenty brains and no money." These extracts are entertaining as showing the claimant to be a master of elegant epigram—a character in which, for good reasons, no doubt, he has failed to appear on the trial. Perhaps, after the litigation is over—if it ever *is* over—Sir ROGER will edify the world by coming forward as a rival of ROCHEFOUCAULD or JOUBERT. At that time he may illustrate in his own person both characters by happily combining "plenty brains" *and* "plenty money"—a disposition as fortunate as rare. But we digress from more serious matters. On the first page of the pocket-book is written "THOMAS CASTRO, Wagga-wagga," which is natural enough. Directly beneath this, however, is written "ROGER CHARLES TICHBORNE, Tichborne Hall, Surrey, England, Loudress." Here are several points of interest, among which we may observe that Tichborne Hall is in Hampshire, not Surrey, and that the bad French of the last word is in keeping with what is known of the true Sir ROGER. Did CASTRO, or ORTON, by some mysterious means, get possession of this book with other fragments of manuscript, letters, &c., once belonging to the man who after all was really lost in the *Bella*? There are other things in the book that go to confirm such a view, although it cannot be said that, even were the ownership of the volume fixed on the present claimant, the whole of its evidence would be by any means conclusive.

However this may be, the lawyers on both sides have telegraphed to Wagga-Wagga for the pocket-book, thus showing a presumptive belief in its authenticity, of which, indeed, the authority we quote declares there can be no doubt. The first telegram was from the firm of solicitors for the defendant. It instructed Mr. COX to forward the book, and on no account to give it up to any one else. Quickly after came a message from the plaintiff's men of law, claiming the book as their client's property, and threatening an action of *trover* should it be detained from themselves. Under these circumstances, the *Express* curtly observes, Mr. COX means to keep it himself. He will probably find this easier said than done. The world cannot spare, at the present stage of the proceedings, anything that may throw light on an extraordinary controversy, in which the general public have become almost as interested as the contestants themselves.

A Hint for the Bar Association.

The recommendation of the Bar Association in regard to the charges of unprofessional conduct made against certain lawyers, before the General Term of the Supreme Court, to the end that "such action in the matter may be taken by that tribunal as shall comport with its own dignity, and the dignity of the legal profession," is eminently proper. It would do no harm if the Association would, at the same time, investigate the conduct of certain other lawyers which has been brought before this same General Term, and, more particularly, the action which has been taken by that Court upon them.

It will be remembered that a year or more ago it was discovered that a divorce which had been granted to the plaintiff in the case of NICOLL *vs.* NICOLL, upon the application of the notorious ORSON A. HOUSE, (who advertises to procure divorces "promptly and without publicity,") had been obtained by fraud and perjury. On investigation, it was further ascertained that not only had no notice of the suit been given to the defendant, but that the plaintiff at the time was living in adultery with one GEBHARD, who was also a lawyer, and who had taken part in the proceedings by which this fraudulent divorce was obtained. When this matter came before the Court at Special Term, the divorce, of course, was set aside. In addition, the Judge who heard the matter directed that proceedings should be instituted to "disbar" both HOUSE and GEBHARD, and appointed a well-known lawyer of this City to conduct the proceedings on behalf of the Court, and as one of its officers.

This task, although a thankless one, and for which no compensation was to be made, was performed by the counsel assigned for the purpose with fidelity and energy. Evidence was taken before a referee, upon which formal motions were made before the General Term of the Supreme Court, composed of D. P. INGRAHAM, presiding, and GEO. G. BARNARD and ALBERT CARDOZO Associate Justices, to have the names of both HOUSE and GEBHARD "stricken from the rolls."

When the cases were called on the calendar, and the counsel for the Court was ready and anxious to proceed, Mr. GEBHARD's counsel was not ready, and the Court directed this case to go to the foot of the motion calendar. The case of HOUSE was then argued, the General Term "taking the papers" and reserving its decision, and the counsel for the Court left the room, supposing that the Gebhard case would not be called for some time. He had been absent but a very short period when the Court called its calendar through, and *dismissed the case of Gebhard because no one answered.* In other words, the General Term of the Supreme Court, the tribunal having sole power to punish members of the Bar for unprofessional conduct, having before it a proceeding in which the gravest charges were made against a lawyer, brought there by the direction of their own Court, by a counsel assigned by it, treated the matter as if it was an ordinary question between litigants, in which they should be required to be present, and summarily dismissed it *of their own motion*, because their own representative happened to have temporarily left the room.

The *animus* of the Court having been shown in this proceeding, the question as to the course they would take in the case against HOUSE became interesting, particularly as it was reported that a relative of one of the Judges, and a favorite referee of another, had interested himself to some extent to induce the counsel assigned to the prosecution to "let up" on that ornament of the Bar. Term after term, however, has passed, until more than a year has elapsed, but nothing has been heard of the case. Mr. HOUSE continues to practice and, it is presumed, to advertise as before, guaranteeing to obtain divorces "promptly and without publicity." It is reported, however, that the papers have been filed by the General Term with their Clerk "without indorsement." Or in other words, that they have no decision to make. Under these circumstances, the Bar Association will see the necessity of relying upon themselves alone to secure any purification of the Bar. And also, that if any application is made, whether upon their behalf or that of the Court, they must watch it carefully, and keep inquiring after it constantly, or they will find the Court to whom they have appealed to "take such action as may comport with its own dignity and the dignity of the legal profession," has dismissed the proceedings "promptly" upon some technicality, or smothered it "without publicity," after it is submitted to them for decision.

MINOR TOPICS.

Is Mr. District-Attorney GARVIN doing anything to enable the Grand Jury to get at the truth regarding HALL and his confederates? If not, he must be prepared to be held to account for the omission. If Gov. HOFFMAN thinks he can afford to pass by in silence such overwhelming evidence as exists of GARVIN's past shortcomings, he may do so, but the people will not ignore his past or present conduct. He has already done much to secure a failure to indict HALL, which that worthy's pliant defenders in the Press have represented as a substantial verdict of acquittal. A repetition of that failure by the present Grand Jury will not be so accepted. It will be looked on solely as a result of GARVIN's manœuvering, and his practical connivance with the Tammany gang. He cannot save HALL from public condemnation; is it worth while to disgrace his office in the attempt?

If BROWN, of the Tammany street-cleaning contract, persists in evading his bargain with the City, and leaves, week after week, many streets untouched, why should not the City at once terminate the bargain? BROWN probably divided a very handsome proportion of the sum awarded him with members of the late Ring, or of TWEED's Board of Supervisors. What the tax-payers have to do with it is, that the work for which he is very liberally paid should be thoroughly performed, and that, failing this, BROWN and his contract should be immediately dispensed with.

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday has a bewildered editorial on the subject of the next Presidency, in which the writer screeches frantically for help, from any and all quarters, to enable the Democracy to get control of the Government once more. The *Argus* makes one candid confession in the course of its article which is worthy of note. "The Democracy," it says, "have no candidates; no section of the country can claim to present one; no State has a right to do so—our own State least of all." It would seem to be settled, therefore, that the opposition candidate for the Presidency, whoever he may be, is not to come from the Democratic Party.

A highly sensational cable telegram announces, on the authority of a correspondent of the London *Standard*, that on Tuesday last the Czarewitch ALEXANDER, of Russia, slapped the face of, or otherwise personally assaulted, the Ambassador of the German Empire, Lieut.-Col. HENRY VII., Prince of Reuss. The Ambassador is a man of forty-five, while the heir-apparent to the throne of Russia is but twenty-five. If the Imperial Prince, therefore, so far forgot himself as to strike the German Ambassador, he certainly forgot the respect due to superior years. What "serious consequences" are apprehended from the affair can only be guessed at. It is reassuring to learn that the amicable relations of Russia and Germany will not be disturbed. Whether an Imperial Grand Duke could give "honorable satisfaction" to one who, though nominally a Prince, has no principality, will, doubtless, be a nice question of Court etiquette. It would puzzle an erudite genealogist to fix the precise status of HENRY VII. of the cadet branch of the collateral line of Reuss-Schleiz-Kolstritz. There may be found in the *Almanach de Gotha* notice, more or less detailed, of some thirteen personages who, in one way or another, are Princes of Reuss. It is to be feared, therefore, that the fashionable world of St. Petersburg will not be gratified by an exciting termination to this reported episode.

A striking instance of the sway of superstition in certain classes of the people came, recently, before one of the Courts in Scotland. A small farmer cited one of his neighbors on a charge of slander, in asserting that his (defendant's) cattle had been injured through the magical arts of the plaintiff. The Magistrate was disposed to dismiss the complaint as absurd, but the defendant not only admitted the charge, but stoutly insisted that his statements were true. The Court imposed a nominal fine, and the ill-used victim of enchantment went off—doubtless to engage the aid of some counter "wiseman" against the machinations of his malignant neighbors.

Musical artists are litigious just now in England. Mr. MAPLESON, of the Italian opera, is at loggerheads with one of his tenors; Mr. SIMS REEVES is doing battle with the Edinburgh Choral Union, and Messrs. THORLEY and DE JONG, two instrumental performers, are at it, tooth and nail, in the Salford Hundred Court of Records. There is not the least doubt that art, like literature, increases human sensitiveness, and that opera-singers, even more than poets, are characterized by instability. All the suits we name are for non-fulfillment of contract. In the old days in Austrian Italy, such things were ordered more summarily. We know not how it is under "Il Ré Galantuomo," but under the "hated Tedeschi," a file of soldiers, and not a complaint to the Courts, was the effectual remedy. The recalcitrant artist soon came round under the threat of confinement and prison fare, and the public were thus rarely disappointed. Such customs cannot flourish side by side with the writ of habeas corpus, and yet there *have* been times, even in American opera-houses, when the public would not have grieved much to see the old-fashioned tyranny put in force.

THE GRAND DUKE.

Modification of the Reception Arrangements at Montreal—Invitation to Milwaukee Accepted.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Today ALEXIS visited Quincy Market and other places in a quiet way. He leaves at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning for Montreal. The reception of the Grand Duke will be shorn of much of the brilliancy first intended. His Highness telegraphed to the Mayor that he desired to be allowed to visit Montreal *incognito*. A message was received shortly afterward announcing that the ball would not be given in consequence of the illness of the Prince of WALES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—Mr. CATACAZY has telegraphed Mayor LUDINGTON that the Grand Duke will visit Milwaukee about the 3d of January, and suitable preparations are being made for his reception and entertainment.

A Handsome Donation From the Prince to the Poor of New-York.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:

BOSTON, Dec. 11, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke ALEXIS has desired me to inclose you a check for five thousand dollars, for distribution among the poor of New-York, wishing them to feel that a visit which has afforded so much pleasure to him has been the occasion of some slight relief to them.

I am, my dear Sir, yours most sincerely,
(Signed,) C. POSSIET.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., &c.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

To Admiral Possiet, of the Russian Navy, Boston:

DEAR SIR: I take peculiar pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th, inclosing a check for $5,000, as a manifestation of the sympathy of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke ALEXIS for the poor of this City. His visit will surely be held in pleasant remembrance by all classes of this community.

In carrying out the considerate intentions of His Imperial Highness, I have appropriated $1,000 to the relief of the destitute children of seamen, the society most nearly connected with the noble profession to which you both belong, and the remaining $4,000 I give to the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and you may rely on a judicious distribution being made of the generous gift.

With sincere regard, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,
WM. H. ASPINWALL.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday evening. The audience was one of the largest of the season, and its tendency to express gratification at the recital of VERDI's most familiar work was as apparent as could be desired. Had the performance become familiar by repetition its excellence would have been deserving of no slight praise. The peculiar circumstances under which it was given rendered its smoothness and effectiveness especially commendable. These circumstances were Miss NILSSON's first personation of *Leonora*, Miss CARY's earliest rendering of *Azucena* in the United States, and the debut of Signor BARTOLINI, the new baritone. No frequenter of operatic entertainments need be told that a representation of this kind, though promising in point of novelty, can not always be looked to as likely to satisfy. Last night's affair, however, was exceptional, and applause was bestowed with the double intent to reward the general interpretation, and also the individual efforts of the principal artists. The honors of the rehearsal were divided with unusual discrimination. Miss NILSSON may not make the picture of *Leonora* so full of color and contrast as that of *Mignon* or that of *Marguerite*, but in the impressive passages of the score, her impassioned and forceful acting combines with her true and ringing voice to endow the tunes of VERDI with their greatest potency. Every habitual reader will understand at which stages of the recital Miss NILSSON awakened most enthusiasm. The boldness and brilliancy of her execution of the allegro "Di tale amor," and the predominance of her tones and the breadth of her phrasing in the concerted pieces, and particularly in the finales, elicited, until the last act, cordial tokens of approval. In act the fourth, however, Miss NILSSON's efforts caused almost unprecedented excitement. Her delivery of "D'Amor sull' ali rosee" may be bettered in respect of finish, but will never be surpassed in intensity of appreciation and eloquence. The whole scene was repeated. No less unmistakable evidences of favor than were lavished upon the heroine of the season were bestowed upon Signor BARTOLINI, the fresh member of Mr. STRAKOSCH's company. Signor BARTOLINI is a singer of unquestionable skill, and an actor whose talent and experience place him far in advance of any baritone whose services have been devoted to this country in many years. From his utterances on entering—made tremulous, by the way, by a stage-fright rather singular in so tried a performer—the gentleman's gifts and culture were clear to everybody. Signor BARTOLINI's voice is of admirable timbre, thoroughly tuneable, and managed with consummate art. He sang "Il balen" with infinite sentiment and elegance, and his share of the terzett in the first act, of the subsequent finales, and of the duo in the tower scene with rare surety and warmth. During the whole night Signor BARTOLINI's acting was on a plane with Miss NILSSON's. The character of the vindictive lover has, in our recollection, never been informed with equal significance. If we dismiss from consideration an unfortunate descending scale, with which Miss CARY surprised her hearers in the progress of the duet in the second act, we have nothing but praise for her labors. She portrayed the gypsy with an animation and a sustained strength hardly awaited, and her portion of the duet "Si, la stanchezza," must be cited as charmingly sung. We have left Signor BRIGNOLI's embodiment of *Manrico* for final notice, not because of its slight merit, but simply on account of the acquaintance of the public with its qualities. It is no news to say that the gentleman's delicious voice renders "Deserto sulla terra" and "Ah! che la morte" unacceptable from other lips, and that the love-music of the "Troubadour" has ample justice at his hands. The chorus was exceedingly good; for the nonce it did not mar the beauty of the closing tableaux. The testimony as to the successful interpretation of "Il Trovatore" is, therefore, complete.

MR. GRAU'S PLANS.

The announcement of the engagement, by Mr. GRAU, of Herr ANTON RUBINSTEIN, the famed pianist, was received some days ago by the cable. Mail-news now at hand from Vienna, where Mr. GRAU was sojourning late in November, confirms the telegraphic intelligence—which not unfrequently needs confirmation—and adds information concerning a contract concluded with Herr WIENAWSKY, violinist, and arrangements in satisfactory progress for securing the services of Signor PIATTI, violoncellist. A tenor and a prima donna are to be gotten to co-operate with the artists above-named, who will be heard in a concert tour of six months' duration, commencing in the Fall of next year.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

A public rehearsal of the Church Music Association takes place today at 3½ o'clock instead of at 4 as hitherto. The pieces gone through will be RAFF's overture "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott"—for the first time in this country—the accompaniments to HAYDN's second mass and the music of VON WEBER's "Preciosa." These selections will be heard with interest, and no doubt will be adequately treated by the orchestra.

OPERA BOUFFE.

"Le Pont des Soupirs" is sung at Lina Edwin's Theatre throughout this week. Monday it will make way for "Barbe Bleue," in which opera M. COEUILTE, a new tenor, will effect his debut in this City. M. COEUILTE was engaged by Mlle. AIMEE through the medium of the cable. We hope that his success will be sufficiently great to amply reward the enterprising and skilled manageress and actress for the labors imposed by her double capacity.

Dramatic.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The present week, in respect of novelty at the theatres, is likely to be conspicuous for its dullness. At Booth's, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, at Niblo's, the performances are the same referred to time and again in these columns. Elsewhere, familiar pieces with slight variations in the distributions, or revivals of attractions, the power of which has been tested early in the season, are announced. At the Grand Opera-house, for example, "The Streets of New-York," acted a few weeks ago at Niblo's, with Mr. FRANK MAYO in the part of *Badger*, is on the bills, with Mr. MAYO again in his well-known rôle. At Wood's Museum, the same drama is represented by Mr. J. B. STUDLEY and Miss DENIN and the regular and efficient stock company. The management of the Olympic proves that it is possible to make the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" even richer in variety of sights than it was at the outset of its second run. Mr. G. L. FOX continues to elicit uproarious tokens of delight, the Kiralfy family still figure in their picturesque dances, the Martens trio recite nightly their Tyrolean songs and the inimitable cat duet, and to all the old features are added the feats of a troupe of most skilled and amusing performing dogs, and a host of fresh incidents. The programme of the Union-square Theatre undergoes, of course, an unceasing transformation. But the pretty ballet, in the progress of which the wonderful fountain can be admired, is still a part of the entertainment, and a very fascinating one.

A Gentleman Robbed of $6,000 Worth of Bonds.

Mr. A. B. DAVENPORT, of No. 367 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, had his pocket picked at the Grand Central Depot, Tuesday evening, of $6,000 in railroad and Government bonds and $40 in money. The robbery was reported to Capt. IRVING, of the Central Detectives, but no clue has been found to the thieves or the property.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 13

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. CONKLING, of New-York—A bill to provide for a Government building in Utica. It appropriates $200,000 for the erection of a building in said city to accommodate the Post-office, United States Courts and internal revenue offices.

By Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois—To provide for the erection of public buildings in Chicago. It provides for the condemnation or purchase, under the statutes of Illinois, of the remainder of the Custom-house block in Chicago, or a block within two squares thereof, on which to erect a new Government building at a total cost of $5,000,000, $2,000,000 of which the bill proposes to appropriate immediately.

EXPENSES OF THE CENSUS.

The House bill to provide for a deficiency in the appropriation made for taking the last census was passed.

INVESTIGATING ABUSES.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution providing for a Standing Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, to consist of seven members to be elected by the Senate, and to have power to investigate and report upon such subjects as may be committed to it by the Senate. The resolution is the one agreed upon at a caucus of Republican Senators held just previous to the meeting of the Senate. It provides for an ordinary standing committee, with power to investigate and report upon only such matters as the Senate may refer to it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to amend by a provision directing the Committee to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the Government service, whether any, and if so, what officers ought to be abolished, and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced, &c.; also giving it power to sit during the recess of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, favored the original resolution. If any Senator knew of any abuses he could easily have them referred to the Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was in favor of both propositions, as they both looked to the same end—the protection of the public Treasury.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, favored the amendment, and said that a committee which should have powers to investigate only such charges as might be referred to it by the Senate would be useless as a means of reforming the public service.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the object for which the Committee was required was to seek out abuses in the public service and suggest how they might be reformed. The Committee ought to get information for the Senate; but if the Senate was to be required to get the information for the Committee, why then little would be done. If the Senators were earnest in their desire to correct the abuses in the public service, they would not hesitate to create a committee with sufficient powers.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said that the question of reforming the civil service has been discussed by some Senators as if they wished to impress the people with the idea that they were being plundered in every direction by the officers of the Government, and that we had reached a climax of corruption which could only be met by reviving a Committee whose existence had expired with the last Congress. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) had drawn a very dark picture of the public service at this time, yet he undoubtedly knew that, considering the number of persons employed in that service and their duties, the administration of the Government for the last three years would compare favorably for efficiency and purity with any previous administration whatever, even that of GEORGE WASHINGTON himself. There was therefore no need for a committee with extraordinary powers.

Mr. THURMAN said there were many persons throughout the country who would not take the round and whitewashing statement of Mr. EDMUNDS for the purity and efficiency of the public service, but would require further evidence. The Senate might either pass a resolution which would indicate a real desire to discover and expose abuses, or it might pass the pending resolution of Mr. ANTHONY, which would show the people that the defects and corruptions in the Government service were to be whitewashed and covered up. The country would hold the party of the majority responsible.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, said that the Committee proposed by Mr. ANTHONY, having no power to originate investigations or send for persons and papers, would be a mere nullity. It had been suggested that any Senator knowing of an abuse, might move to have it referred to the Committee for investigation, but in practice that would not generally be done. He, (Mr. CASSERLY) since coming to Washington this time, had heard of a transaction connected with one of the highest departments of the Government which he thought a very fit subject for investigation; yet he would not take it upon himself to move for such an investigation; but if there was a Committee like that proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, having power to originate such an investigation, he would not hesitate to suggest the subject to that Committee as a fit subject for them to deal with. It was with regret that he had heard appeals adroitly made to partisan feeling upon this subject. He believed that the bulk of the American people of both parties were honest. Recent events in New-York had demonstrated that the party to which he (Mr. CASSERLY) belonged had public virtue enough to do solemn and ample justice upon its own delinquents; and it would be very unwise for any party, at this time, to interpose obstacles in the way of the most thorough investigation of all branches of the public service.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, remarked that this was not by any means a new proposition. It was merely a proposition on the part of Mr. TRUMBULL to revive the old Committee on Retrenchment, armed with the powers that made the old Committee so useful and efficient. The Committee had been created, in the first place, as a means of redeeming the civil service from the demoralized condition into which it had fallen under a former Administration, and if that was a good reason for creating it originally, surely it was equally good as a reason for reviving it, unless, indeed the civil service itself, which was acknowledged to have been very imperfect then, had since become perfect. The Senator from Vermont (EDMUNDS) had told the Senate that the civil service had improved greatly under the existing Administration, and undoubtedly it had; yet, in the whole history of the country, it would be difficult or impossible to find four consecutive months during which so many defalcations and embezzlements by public servants have been brought to light as in the last four months. Most of these cases had been discovered, too, without careful searching or investigation, had been almost stumbled upon, and therefore it was fair to infer that careful investigation would expose a great many more now hidden. It had been suggested that it would be better to create a committee with ordinary powers, and reserve to the Senate the right to suggest subjects for investigation. But the history of the old Committee on Retrenchment showed that some of its most valuable labors were originated by itself, as the discovery of the smuggling on the transit route and of the frauds in the postal contracts in Texas. That Committee had been cut off while engaged in one of its most important works, the investigation of the New-York Custom-house management, and although that investigation did not originate with the Committee, yet it showed how very necessary it was that such a Committee should have such powers as that one had, and as Mr. TRUMBULL's proposition would give to the new one. Mr. SCHURZ read at length from the testimony of New-York merchants, including A. T. STEWART, WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and S. B. CHITTENDEN, to show the iniquities of the "general order system." This part of the Custom-house business, he said, was in the hands of two men—LEET and STOCKING. LEET had been one of Gen. GRANT's aids during the war, had gone to New-York at the end of the war with a letter of introduction from Gen. GRANT to Mr. GRINNELL, and had soon afterward obtained this general order business, the profits of which were estimated by respectable New-York merchants from $50,000 to $100,000 a year, and were admitted by LEET himself to be $75,000; and not content with his regular income, he had, by his own confession farmed out a portion of the business to a man named BIXBY for five thousand a year. These abuses had been thoroughly exposed by the Committee on Retrenchment, and also by a Commission sent by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose, and the merchants of New-York had repeatedly protested against the present system, and asked for a return to the system which existed before the present Administration came in. It was intimated by some one that Mr. LEET had some connection with the White House, and Gen. PORTER was examined on that subject, and LEET himself, and they denied it; and altogether the strength of the testimony was to the contrary. But, said Mr. SCHURZ, the fact remains that this system of robbery is sustained against the views of the merchants of New-York and the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury. How is it sustained? Where is that mysterious power that sustains it? Now, gentlemen, I tell you whatever may be said of the improvements that have taken place, the people of the United States are startled at the frequency and enormity of the disclosures which are made from day to day. Do not give yourselves up to any delusions on the subject. The American people are on the point of demanding honest government, and they want to have all the means used for that object that are compatible with the laws of the country. They demand the exposure and overthrow of corruption, regardless of the interests of any party or any person. It seems to me we are standing at the threshold of a moral revolution that bids fair to go beyond the overthrow of Tammany Hall, and in that revolution the science of "how not to do it" will be of very little avail. Neither will cheap declamation against corruption in the abstract, or against the sinfulness of sin in general, and the beauty of virtue, avail much. We have had enough of all that. The people will not much longer take that worthless currency as a legal tender. If we wish to serve the country and to command its confidence, we have to make clear to the country that we hate no party more than we hate corruption, and that we love no party more than we love good government.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York—The question before the Senate is whether a committee about to be created shall be created in the ordinary way, or shall be given powers of an extraordinary character. As bearing ostensibly upon that, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) introduces here again old and somewhat stale matters pertaining to the Custom-house in New-York, and he directs attention to the general order business. Why? Ostensibly to convince the Senate that this Committee ought to have power to pursue investigations of its own motion, but really, I suspect, for another purpose. I know that we are inhibited from assigning motives to each other here, but I think I may say that when a Senator reproduces, from time to time, accusations against persons officially representing the Administration, the purpose cannot always be to confine the argument to the matter at the time before the Senate. I am not going to be drawn into a discussion of these matters in the New-York Custom-house. I am not going to discuss whether Mr. GRINNELL was wise or otherwise in the changes which he instituted there, or whether the Secretary of the Treasury is wise or otherwise in suffering these changes to continue. I make but one remark upon this subject, and that is confirmatory of one made by the Senator himself, (Mr. SCHURZ.) I affirm that the testimony taken by the Committee presents not only a balance of evidence that no one at the White House had any improper connection with the Custom-house business, but it establishes the fact so conclusively as to defy any sane man, however credulous he might be, to still cherish an honest suspicion that there was any connection whatever with the White House, and its influence and the branch of business at the port of New-York, to which the Senator refers. It is no credit to the Republican Party or to any member of it to profess to be willing to investigate its administration of affairs and to purify whatever is found to need purification, for I undertake to say that never in American history was there a party that had less to deter it from rigid investigation and more to tempt it to go forward. The strength of the Republican Party resides largely in the fact that it is able and willing to purify and purge itself. A short time ago a case occurred having a special bearing on the question of civil service reform as understood in this Chamber. A young man of fine education, a man of address, an accountant; a man whom a competitive examination would have placed in the highest rank; a man who did not hold his place at the pleasure of anybody; this man was found to have forgotten himself and to have crossed the line which divides integrity from dishonesty. I refer to Pay-master HODGE. The National Administration was responsible for him before the people. Did it seek to draw a vail over his crime? No. He was seized, hurried to a dungeon, accused, tried and condemned, and in a few weeks from the discovery of his crime, the doors of the Penitentiary closed behind him for ten years. The Government also entered his habitation, stripped it of its furniture and sold it, and his wife and children are now outcasts upon the world. Such are the painful results of a rigorous administration of justice; such are the evidences afforded by the Republican Party that it means to hold the public servants to a rigorous accountability.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, declared himself in favor of Mr. ANTHONY's resolution because it was broader than Mr. TRUMBULL's, and embraced all matters relating to retrenchment. He also spoke of the extraordinary purity of the present Administration, and its promptness in punishing dereliction of duty in its officials, and cited the case of HODGE as an illustration.

Mr. CASSERLY asked whether the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) could mention any other case of the prompt punishment of a defaulter.

Mr. MORTON said he did not remember any at the moment, but he would venture the assertion that wherever there had been a defalcation brought to the knowledge of the Administration the defaulter had been punished.

Mr. CASSERLY—How about Pension Agent LAWRENCE and Collector BAILEY?

Mr. MORTON—They ran away before they were found out.

Mr. CASSERLY—Is it an evidence of vigilance for a Government to let its rascals run away? The Democrats of New-York did not let TWEED run away.

Mr. MORTON called attention to the fact that the men who committed defalcations generally were not of a class that could be weeded out by any system of civil service reform, because they were intelligent and accomplished men, who could undergo any examination successfully.

At 4 P. M., without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission of three persons, to hold office for two years, unless their duties shall have been sooner accomplished, who are to investigate the subject of the wages and hours of labor, and the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and the capitalist, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and show how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency. The Commissioners are to receive a salary of $5,000 each, and may employ a clerk; and they shall report the result of their investigation to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

Mr. HOAR moved to make the bill a special order for Wednesday the 10th of January, and from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, objected to the continuity of the special order, but was willing to have one day assigned to it.

Mr. HOAR modified his motion accordingly.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, inquired whether the bill was approved by the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. HOAR understood it to be approved by the Committee. It was his purpose to afford opportunity for presenting amendments.

Mr. KERR said that that being so, he would not object.

The Speaker said that the proposition was that the bill should be made a special order, to the exclusion of all other orders, for Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York—I object to that.

Mr. KERR—So do I.

Mr. HOAR—Very well, then, I move to put the bill upon its passage now.

The bill having been read by the Clerk, Mr. KERR moved to lay it on the table.

The Speaker stated that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. HOAR) had the floor.

Mr. HOAR then proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He was quite sure that the measure when understood would receive the almost unanimous approbation of the House. It was well known that from all parts of the country and of the civilized world, there went up a cry of discontent from the laboring classes. In other countries those classes, or a portion of them, governed; in this country they were the State itself. The other classes in this country were in comparison with the laboring classes so few and unimportant that it was not too much to say that they might be left out in considering the question who are the persons whose will should determine the policy of the country, and for whose benefit that policy should be directed. It was being urged not only by agitators and malcontents, but by a large and increasing number of the laboring classes, that the existing institutions and laws of this country on the subject of the tariff, the finance, the currency and taxation, tended more and more to give to capital an undue share of the joint profits of the results of labor and capital, and to deprive labor of its due and proper share. The first duty of legislators in regard to such a complaint was to provide for a thorough, exact and regular ascertainment of the fact. Congress ought not to be afraid of light, for no abuse was so great, no darkness so profound, no prejudice so intense, as to require Congress to cover it with a vail, or to fear to let the light in on it. The cure for most social as well as for most physical diseases, was not medicine, but light. Let the sick be brought into the sunlight and they would get well. He did not place the bill on the judgment or recommendation of the Committee alone. The slight expenditure proposed was due to the judgment of the laboring men themselves. The labor party of his own State, last Summer had recommended the passage of this very bill, and had, although politically opposed to the Republican Party, expressed its gratification and respect for that party in consequence of its giving attention to this matter. The grand International Association of Working Men, an organization which pervaded Europe, and which was making its voice heard and its power felt everywhere, had also asked of Congress this special measure. He was not competent to express an opinion on the interesting historical question of the Commune. Of the events which took place in Paris last Summer, the other side of the question had not been heard; but one thing was known—that there was a cause in existence and an object in view which had led those working people in Paris, young men and young women in the morning of life, not merely from the ignorant or oppressed classes, but from the classes of culture, of family ties, in some cases of wealth, to go down to their deaths calmly, heroically, cheerfully as ever bridegroom went to his marriage feast; and he did not believe that a cause which had inspired such heroism was a cause which was not entitled to the respect of Americans everywhere. The International Association of European and American Working Men had a title to respect for having established a relationship and recognized a kindred among the men of all nations growing out of the common bond of labor, greater, more powerful, more binding than any mere national attachment or than any tie connecting the subject with the Sovereign. America was the last nation that ought to be ungrateful for that sublime accomplishment. In the darkest days of the late civil war when the governing classes of England would have been glad to have joined the French Emperor in recognizing the Southern Confederacy, they were only prevented doing so by the angry growl from the working men of Lancashire, saying to the English Government: "We love the working men of North America a great deal better; we are more nearly allied in interest and feeling to them than we are to the aristocracy of England, and although we have borne many things from you, one thing we will not bear—that you shall array the power and the might of England against the cause in which those American working men are engaged." He held in his hand the General Rules and Administrative Regulations of the International Working Men's Association, adopted in London last October by the delegates, comprehending the leading minds from all the civilized nations of the world. Among other things they expressed a desire that an inquiry should be instituted in each locality where branches of their Association existed, and that there should be co-operation, especially in the United States, in ascertaining the facts which the pending bill required to be ascertained. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the extracts to which he referred. He desired to avoid anything that should excite political antagonism. He was quite sure that a considerable number of influential Democratic members approved the purpose of the bill and desired the investigation which it contemplated. In Massachusetts a similar bureau for the investigation of the question had been established, and the result of its examination had been claimed by the Democratic Party of that State to show great mistakes and errors in the administration of the affairs of that State by the Republican Party. Whether that claim was right or wrong, he would not now discuss. All that he desired to say was, that he welcomed the investigation as cheerfully if its results should be to show that, in all the measures to which he had given his assent, there had been error, as it should be the reverse. This was a question whether the daily life of millions of Americans could be made better. It was a question too high for party; too sacred to be mingled with the petty schemes or the petty ambition of mere politicians.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that he did not rise to debate the merits of the measure so much as to express his regret that it had not arrested the attention of his distinguished friend from Indiana, (Mr. KERR,) and that that gentleman should have made a motion which would put the measure forever to sleep. He thought it would also have been better if his friend from New-York (Mr. WOOD) had been willing to let the bill be a special order. Those gentlemen did not seem so much to complain of this particular measure as not meeting the object desired as to be opposed to considering it at all, and that was his request. He did not desire to intimate that on that question they represented the party to which they belonged, for he did not think they did; but he expressed his surprise that gentlemen of such ability, and of such inquiring minds, had not had their attention called to the fact that no subject was looming up in the near future that demanded more care from legislators than the question of reconciling labor and capital. He thought that his friend from Indiana (KERR) would see, upon due consideration, that it was better, instead of talking upon politics, to stop for an hour or two, and to consider some practical question. The great question of co-operation which was developing itself so successfully in other countries, and was being introduced into this country, did not seem to have attracted the attention of either of his distinguished friends, who desired to brush the whole thing away or put it to sleep. He hoped that his friend from Indiana (KERR) would see it to be within the line of his duty to withdraw the motion to lay the bill on the table, and either consent to having a single day set apart for its consideration or else permit its passage at this time.

Mr. HOAR next yielded the floor to Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, but Mr. KERR rose and said: The statements made on the other side have been so extraordinary and so unjust and fallacious in all respects, that we on this side of the House ought to have at least an opportunity to answer them.

Mr. HOAR—No gentleman on that side of the House has expressed any desire to speak on the bill, *pro* or *con*, except one gentleman, a member of the Committee, Mr. MCNEELY, whose request was communicated to me a week ago. I am certainly desirous of allowing the fullest debate that will be agreeable to the House, and of giving their full share of time to the gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. KERR (interrupting)—The gentleman's sincerity will appear much better if he will give us a little time now—just a little.

Mr. HOAR—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. KERR—I am in order.

Mr. HOAR—The gentleman from Indiana desires to have the bill laid on the table, and thus disposed of without any debate at all. That is the only manifestation of desire that that gentleman has shown about it, and if the gentleman will now agree to take the question on this bill at any fixed hour to-morrow I will consent to it, and will consent to divide the time with the gentlemen on that side of the House.

Mr. KERR—I will agree to nothing. I have been attacked by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. HOAR) and his colleague, (Mr. DAWES.) I want to answer them, and I am entitled to answer them.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, made the point of order that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. HOAR) having finished his remarks, he had no right to yield the floor to any particular member, but should resume his seat, and let the Speaker assign the floor under the ordinary parliamentary rules.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, on the ground that both usage and the rules of the House allowed a member who was entitled to the floor for one hour to yield a portion of his time to other members.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, took the floor, and remarked that he had, last Monday, introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Labor. He believed the time had come when the relations between labor and capital should be investigated and regulated. He favored the pending bill, though he preferred his own measure. The edict of the American people had gone forth that the legislative departments should take care of the labor, and see that it should not be wronged by the capital of the country. He therefore hoped that the bill would pass.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, expressed gratitude to Mr. HOAR for having brought the subject before the House. The failure to adopt such a measure had deprived England of her national prestige and threatened her with a revolution. It was the failure of the French Imperial Government to recognize this question that had lighted the fires of the Commune. It was the failure to recognize this question that had arrayed the young men of Germany and of Europe in hostility to Church and Throne. Parliamentary inquiry in England showed that among the laboring people of that country a majority was in want of healthful and sufficient food from year to year. It was for want of recognizing this question that England was becoming a land of drunkenness. He held, therefore, that Congress should authorize the appointment of the proposed Commission. This Government could not afford to permit the laboring people of any portion of the country to fall into the condition of the laboring people of England, France, Austria or Belgium. Congress should look to it that they whose skill and toil open the mines and coal banks, and convert the ores into metals and into all forms of utility and beauty; those who shear the sheep and wash the wool and spin and weave it; those who convert the apparently arid field into cotton and all its useful and beautiful fabrics, shall not live in ignorance nor die in want. Their toil and the resources of capital were quite enough to banish poverty from the land, except as the result of intemperance.

Mr. STORMS, of Pennsylvania, expressed his regret that any opposition had been made to the bill. He regarded it simply as providing for an investigation. The laboring classes were rising up in rebellion against the system of class legislation. It was the enactment of unjust and unequal laws that had arrayed the laboring classes of the country in opposition to the capital of the country, and he was in favor of an investigation that would go to show that this Government, in the enactment of its Tariff laws, and in the giving away of the public lands, and in its national banking system, had been legislating against the interests of the laboring classes, and in favor of the capitalists. He was not willing that on this question the Republican side of the House should steal all the thunder. He thought his friends on his own side of the House, the Democrats, should put themselves square on the record in the matter. They had always been the consistent friends of the laboring classes, and he hoped they should prove themselves so to-day.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. HOAR remarked that his purpose was that there should be such debate on the bill as the House desired. He would not move the previous question for at least an hour.

The Speaker stated the Apportionment bill, which was now to come up, would be followed by the two appropriation bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill by requiring the three Commissioners to be appointed from civil life.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania, also moved an amendment requiring that at least one of the Commissioners shall be practically identified with the mining interests of the country.

The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Mr. HALSEY, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a fire-proof building for Custom-house and Post-office purposes in Chicago, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating $250,000 for a like site and building in St. Louis, which was referred to the same Committee.

APPORTIONMENT.

The House then, at 1½ P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BUFFINTON in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the Apportionment bill. After a long discussion the Committee rose without taking any action on it.

DELEGATES.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule; that the Speaker appoint one Territorial delegate on the Committee on Territories, and the delegate from the District of Columbia on the Committee for the District of Columbia; such delegates, however, not to have the right to voting in committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, argued against the rule, contending that no Territorial delegate has a right under the Constitution to take any part in legislation.

The rule was advocated by Messrs. BANKS of Massachusetts, COX of New-York, and RANDALL, and was agreed to.

The Speaker thereupon appointed Mr. CHAFFEE, of Colorado, a member of the Committee on Territories, and Mr. CHIPMAN as a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia. And then the House at 4:20 P. M. adjourned.

POLITICAL REFORM.

The Work of the State Council—Preparations to Organize the State—A Constitutional Amendment.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Council of Political Reform, at the rooms of the Council in this city, terminated to-day. Mr. MAURICE E. VIELE was in the chair, and Mr. M. R. PATRICK was Secretary. Reports were made of the progress of Reform in the different parts of the State, showing a gratifying success of this non-partisan body, in causing the election of a higher grade of men than heretofore to public office. The following Constitution was adopted for auxiliary councils throughout the State:

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the —— Council of Political Reform, and shall be auxiliary to the New-York State Council of Political Reform.

ART. 2. This Council shall consist of resident voters of —— County, not less than seven in number, who shall be enrolled by an authorized representative of the New-York State Council.

ART. 3. The objects of the Council shall be to incite our fellow-citizens to the proper discharge of their civil duties; to correct public abuses; to secure to the citizens of the State of New-York good laws honestly and thoroughly administered.

ART. 4. The officers of the Council shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of not less than three.

ART. 5. The Council shall have power to elect and dismiss members, choose officers and remove them for cause, and to adopt all such measures as shall be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this organization.

ART. 6. The measures proposed for securing the objects of the Council are:

I. To hold the several incumbents of civil office in this State to a strict accountability; (1) by personal appeal; (2) by exposure of abuses; (3) by prosecution for malfeasance; (4) by co-operating with those who are found faithful; (5) by pressing the claims of this movement on those who have charge of our political affairs; and (6) by whatever other means the civil and moral interests of the State can be promoted.

II. To arouse and educate the public conscience in regard to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship through the secular and religious Press, by public discussion, special appeals, special agents, and by whatever other methods our population can be influenced, and a right public sentiment created.

ART. 7. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Council present, at a meeting of which all members shall have —— days previous notice, specifying the proposed changes, but such amendments shall not take effect till approved by the Executive Committee of the State Council.

ART. 8. Five shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business, except the amendment of the constitution, and for that a majority of all the members shall be required for a quorum.

ART. 9. All members of the Council are required to subscribe to this constitution, and to the following pledge:

"We hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, that we will do our utmost to secure the nomination of honest and capable men for civil office, and that we will vote for no man whose election will not, in our judgment, promote the objects for which this Council is organized."

The appointment of WM. A. MCKINNEY, Esq., of Binghamton, as Recording Secretary, was confirmed by the Committee. The following resolutions, after discussion, were unanimously adopted by the Council:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the State Council of Political Reform it is essential to the prevention, in the future, of corruption and fraud in the public service, such as have disgraced the administration of the Government of the City and County of New-York, that each and all officers and employes of the said City and County, having any guilty connection with such corruptions and frauds, whether the said connection be by acts of omission or commission, be prosecuted both civilly and criminally, till all remedies and punishments provided by law for such acts are exhausted.

2. *Resolved*, That the utter demoralization of the administration of Government in the City of New-York, a metropolis of a million of inhabitants, and the stealing in three years, under various fraudulent devices of $30,000,000 from the public Treasury, has cast a foul blot upon Republican Government—a blot that can be wiped out only by the speedy and rigorous punishment of all persons connected with said gigantic and startling frauds.

3. *Resolved*, That any compromise with the accused parties short of (1) full confession of their acts, (2) full restitution of the money taken from the public treasury by said parties; and (3) the infliction upon each guilty party of such punishment as to the Courts shall seem legal, and for the purification of the public service, will be a dangerous precedent and fatal to the cause of reform.

4. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the friends of reform and good government throughout the State are due to the auxiliary Councils of Political Reform in the City of New-York, and to the Press that have aided them, for the thorough, searching and effectual exposure made by them of the political corruption in that City.

5. *Resolved*, That the Councils of Political Reform in New-York City be urged to press on their righteous work till the dishonest officers are, (1) rejected from office; (2) compelled to repay the money fraudulently abstracted from the public treasury; and (3) punished for their crimes and misdemeanors.

6. *Resolved*, That as the Constitution of the United States prohibits the establishment in this country of any State Church, but gives equal protection to all, therefore, the appropriation of public money to sectarian uses is in direct violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and of that universal tolerance in matters of conscience and religious faith that characterizes our Government.

7. *Resolved*, That the Councils of Political Reform throughout the State be urged to petition the Legislature for an amendment to the Constitution of the State so as to prohibit the appropriation of public money or public property, either by State, county, city or town, to sectarian schools or sectarian institutions.

The meeting proceeded to lay out a programme of work for the coming season which promises to inaugurate some changes in certain quarters where improvement is demanded. During the coming months the council will assume more publicity than it has heretofore used, and its workings will be made known to the people through the Press.

The proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, were ordered to be published.

Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform—Important Resolutions—Addresses by Judge H. C. Van Vorst and Mr. Severn D. Moulton.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Council of Political Reform was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, to congratulate the citizens on the triumph of the recent election. Judge H. C. VAN VORST presided.

Mr. VAIL submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The recent stupendous frauds upon the public Treasury of our City, and upon the rights and property of the tax-payers and honest citizens, by men of no social, intellectual or moral standing, who had, by the most unlawful and dishonest means, foisted themselves into offices of public trust and honor, justly aroused the righteous indignation of all honest citizens, without distinction of party or nationality, and compelled them, by common consent, to unite and co-operate together for the protection of their inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; and,

Whereas, By the patriotic and united action of the more intelligent and honest class of our citizens, both native born and adopted, nearly all the more worthy and honest candidates for office were, at our late election, elected, and the dishonest and dishonorable candidates, with but few lamentable exceptions, defeated; and,

Whereas, The late disastrous and disgraceful condition of our City and State Governments was produced by the combination and conspiracy of bad men, assisted by the votes of some unthinking but well-meaning men, who could not be induced to forsake their party affiliations for the public good; and,

Whereas, The result of the recent election in this City and State has conclusively demonstrated that when all the intelligent and well-meaning citizens combine, co-operate and act together for the public good, that all combinations of bad men, seeking only their own selfish ends by the most unlawful and dishonorable means, are powerless; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens, in a great City like ours, where a large part of the population is ignorant and vicious, and of a most mixed and heterogeneous character, and easily deceived and misled by demagogues and designing men, to combine and act together for the public good, irrespective of nationality, party bias or affinity in all public matters affecting our City or State Governments.

Resolved, That the recent alarming developments of fraud and political corruption in our City and State Governments, clearly demonstrate that the rights and liberties of the people are imperiled when the Government is in the possession of men who make politics and office-holding the mercenary business of life.

Resolved, That the organization of councils of political reform, entirely non-partisan in character, was, and still is, a public necessity, to protect and preserve the property, political and civil rights and immunities of the people from the spoliations, infringements and demoralization of bad men, and that it is the duty of all patriotic and right-minded citizens to connect themselves with such organizations, and to labor earnestly, in primary meetings, caucuses and conventions, to prevent the nomination of unworthy candidates for office, and to secure the nomination of such candidates only as are capable, honest and trustworthy, and, by all honorable means, to endeavor to secure the fruits of such labor by voting at every election and preventing, as far as possible, all illegal voting.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all patriotic and well-meaning citizens to join our Council, and to unite and co-operate with us in extending its intended benefits to all honest classes and conditions of men, and in instructing the laboring classes who have not the time or opportunity to read and inform themselves as to public matters, as to their civil and political rights, duties and obligations.

Resolved, That we tender our cordial and sincere congratulations to the Reform candidates, supported by our and other kindred organizations, on their recent election to office, and that we pledge to them our unfaltering support in all works of reform upon which they shall be called to legislate.

The Chairman congratulated the meeting and the citizens of New-York generally on the result of the recent election. The City had great reason for alarm. Its reputation had suffered not only in the estimation of the people, but of the entire community, and of foreign nations. It was a matter of amazement and surprise to see so great a city as this subjected to the rule of the bad men who administered its public affairs, and followed politics with the view of personal aggrandizement. The councils of political reform were convened for the diffusion of an honest sentiment in the minds of the people, and the exposure of the wrongs they were called upon to redress. In this endeavor they were ably assisted by the Press, particularly one journal, and the City was saved from bankruptcy and its reputation preserved untarnished. He rejoiced that these institutions rendered such a revolution practicable without bloodshed and violence, and an honest exercise of the ballot achieved the triumph of their rights. While congratulating the citizens on their success, he begged them to continue the work of reform by the exercise of vigilance in preventing the possibility of the election of such men to office in the future.

Mr. SEVERN D. MOULTON, Assemblyman elect, expressed his concurrence with the resolution. The City had great cause for congratulation. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy, and on entering its duties thought he knew something of the government of the City, but the experience there obtained was perfectly appalling. He found the entire City, as far as its government was concerned, was rotten to the core. Even those who were supposed honest and upright were ascertained to be corrupt, but the moment of reckoning came. The robbers were turned from power and office, and a reform party was elected to administer the affairs of the Government. But the people were not to expect too much from their representatives. There were differences of opinion in regard to legislation, and many measures now fondly expected would not be secured; but, for his part, he would say that he would enter the path assigned with a conscientious determination to do his duty, unbiassed by any considerations but the public good. [Applause.]

Mr. VAIL, in an extended address, complimented the TIMES on the energy and ability it displayed in the recent campaign against the Ring, and asserted that to its efforts were mainly due the triumph they all rejoiced over. The meeting shortly after adjourned.

German Reformers at Work.

In response to a call dated the 7th inst., a meeting was held, last evening, at No. 38 Court-street, to organize an independent German party, to be called the Independent German-American Reform Party of Kings County. There was a large attendance. Mr. M. ZIMMERMAN presided. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that none but honest men, irrespective of party or nationality, should be supported for office—the object of the organization to be the exclusive support of honesty and justice in political position and affairs, the members to be naturalized German citizens. An Executive Committee of thirty-three was first proposed, but the number was increased to fifty, and the meeting, after selecting the members of the Committee, adjourned. No speeches were made nor was there any discussion of the resolutions or nominations. The members present appeared to be thoroughly in earnest, and to have completely digested the work they had undertaken.

The Executive Committee will begin its labors immediately.

THE BROADWAY WIDENING.

Names of Property-Owners and Amounts to be Awarded.

The Commissioners, J. H. HENNESSY, JOHN Q. JONES and WILLIAM WOOD, appointed by the Supreme Court to widen and straighten Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, to a width of 100 feet, have submitted the following awards for damages sustained by property-owners and lessees on the line of the street. These awards now await confirmation before Judge CARDOZO, on the 21st inst.

We also give below a comparison, as far as it can be done, some of the property having apparently been cut up and changed owners since the first awards were made, between the awards of the old Commission and the new:

	New.	Old.
Thomas N. Lawrence	$92,900	$116,500
George W. Pell	89,570	127,000
Jane Ayerigg	106,558	126,570
Charles W. Carpender	14,750	17,000
John A. Savage	17,000	....
Heirs of J. Kennedy	4,200	....
Antoine Crez	24,146	26,450
John Murphy	50,798	58,000
Charles Johnson	240,276	387,525
J. Watts Depeyster	23,529	26,450
Sophie E. Hall	33,040	34,209
Eli White	72,023	95,000
Jane M. Herrick	23,240	30,300
Matilde A. Gros	144,143	....
A. F. Baldwin	4,900	5,250
J. D. Wendel	244,000	272,300
Mary F. Talman	13,500	23,000
Martin Zborowski	176,690	97,000
Michael Dean	21,752	....
W. H. Gedney	20,924	30,250
Charles F. Kuhn	22,154	29,700
Louisiana St. John	16,041	34,000
Edward M. Gedney	21,870	32,000
George Ross	66,150	83,200
Estate of James Watson	79,500	....
R. H. Cudlipp	275,331	....
John Mintha	48,000	....
Wm. Knight	26,600	38,000
Fred. H. Cossitt	83,500	105,000
Henry G. Granniss	34,150	47,700
Jonathan W. Freeman	70,600	93,000
Cyrus Clark	29,025	61,400
Manhattan Gas Company	1,500	....
Henry Dolan	23,120	....
Amos R. Eno	47,173	54,800
Richard T. Ford	113,000	....
C. & R. Poillon	51,820	85,000
James & John Slevin	48,500	....
Estate of Helen M. Jensa	24,400	....
C. & R. E. Livingston	14,500	....
James & John Slevin	26,000	31,500
J. D. Wendel	137,000	177,650
Daniel Butterfield and L. Macy	272,500	368,500
Martha J. Serrell	4,000	8,000
Daniel Butterfield	4,400	....
Alex. R. Phyfe	33,400	43,500
William Lalor	15,700	20,100
Aug. F. Smith	12,700	15,200
Martin M. Kellogg	32,000	30,000
William Fitzpatrick	21,000	25,000
Estate of Mary Home	39,000	39,900
Peter A. H. Jackson	13,000	15,200
Jonathan Faitoute	13,000	15,200
Laura N. Hegeman	31,900	49,500
Jeremiah W. Dimmick	83,600	106,100
Geo. H. Peck and J. H. Godwin	75,450	86,870
James Russell	48,000	63,750
Amos R. Eno	20,500	20,600
Richard E. Mount	20,000	23,000
Victor B. Depierris	103,000	106,000
Alfred Brooks	30,800	40,500
Amos Woodruff	87,128	202,500
Frederick H. Cossitt	62,500	72,350
Unknown owners	67,370	....

The total amount of awards, including a few of small amount not given above for disuse of Broadway, is $4,051,723 66. The awards of the first appointed Commission foot up to nearly $7,000,000.

Christmas Appeal for Poor Children.

The bitter cold of Winter and the freezing storms have come upon thousands of the poor children of this City, unprepared. They are sleeping in boxes, or skulking in doorways, or shivering in cellars without proper clothing or shoes, and but half fed. Many come bare-footed through the snow to our industrial schools. Children have been known to fall fainting on the floor of these schools through want of food. Hundreds enter our lodging-houses every night, who have no home. Hundreds apply to our office for a place in the country, who are ragged, half starved, and utterly unbefriended. Will our friends, throughout the City and country, help us to give these unfortunate little ones a happy Christmas?

Fifty dollars will give to three of these children a home in the West. Who will make a Christmas present of a home? Who will help us to put shoes on hundreds of bare feet, to clothe hundreds of half-clad boys and girls, and to give one good Christmas dinner or pleasant festival to these children of poverty?

The Children's Aid Society is temporarily bereft of means through the frauds in the City Government. We ask of our friends in every part of the country to help us through the season, when the demands upon us are greatest.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society.
No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central office, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or post-office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall-street.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

There were during the past year in our five lodging-houses, 11,928 different boys and girls; 157,729 meals, and 131,578 lodgings were supplied. In the nineteen day and eleven evening industrial schools were 9,429 children, who were taught and partly fed and clothed; 3,386 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, 24,743. There have been 4,958 orphans in the lodging-houses, and 1,231 orphans were provided with homes.

Benedict Bros.,
NO. 171 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
DIAMONDS,
FINE WATCHES,
AND
RICH JEWELRY.
—*Advertisement.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOCKS,
INCLUDING SOME VERY CHOICE SELECTIONS IN
BRONZE AND MARBLE.
WALTHAM, ENGLISH, AND SWISS
WATCHES.
CHOICE ARTICLES IN SILVER,
PUT UP IN CASES SPECIALLY SUITABLE
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PARIS, LONDON AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
—*Advertisement.*

Diamonds,
FINE WATCHES,
RICH JEWELRY,
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
AND
CHOICE ARTICLES,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
TAYLOR, OLMSTED & TAYLOR,
—*Advertisement.* No. 5 Bond-st., New York.

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Waffles, &c. Depot, No. 69 New-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE.
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS;
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

Gettysburg Katalysine Water.
Freshly bottled from the world-renowned Springs at Gettysburg, has been stored in all the principal cities for convenience and safety of supply during the intense cold of Winter, whence it will be distributed among the suffering from Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, and other diseases of the kidneys and of the urinary organs, &c., &c., on the requisition of physicians, invalids, or druggists. Our depositories are the following named houses: J. Quinlan, Nos. 136 and 138 William-st., New-York; Whitney Brothers, No. 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia; L. M. Beebe & Brothers, No. 94 Lombard-st., Baltimore; and H. G. Smith & Co., No. 809 D-st., Washington, D. C. These depositories will supply the trade of their respective cities at the usual reductions, and deliver Water to invalids at $9 per case of two dozen quarts. All other orders will be filled by Whitney Brothers, No. 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, General Agents. Water will be sent from the Spring at $8 per single case, with corresponding discounts in favor of the trade. Beware of Gettysburg Katalysine Water offered at less than the market rates. GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity for wife, mother, sister and friend, WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

Public Speakers and Singers Will Find BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the TROCHES are effectual.

Warnock & Co., Hatters.
GENTS' SILK HATS, $7.
LADIES', GENTS' AND BOYS' FURS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES FELT HATS,
complete in every department, at moderate prices.
No. 519 Broadway.

Colgate & Co.'s
"CASHMERE BOUQUET,"
For the Holidays.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Russian Kumel—(Allasch.)—The recognized Court brand. This delicious liqueur for sale by JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS Union-square.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—SHIPMAN.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, by Rev. J. Earl Hall, Mr. HERMEN C. ADAMS, Jr., to MARY GARDINER, daughter of S. D. Shipman, Esq., all of this City.

MARTIN—TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, by Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Morgan, W. R. H. MARTIN, of Brooklyn, to LIZZIE B. TROWBRIDGE, daughter of Edward L. Trowbridge, of this City.

DIED.

BULL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 12, ELIZA BULL, widow of Benjamin Bull, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Prof. R. H. Bull, No. 350 West 4th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 1 o'clock.

BOLTON.—At West Chester, Monday, 11th inst., ELIZABETH B., daughter of James S. and Mary L. Bolton, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Bronxdale, Westchester.

BLACHLY.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., Dec. 11, Mrs. MARY C. BLACHLY, widow of the late Joseph W. Blachly, formerly of Cincinnati.

Funeral from the South-street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, Thursday morning, Dec. 14, at 11½ o'clock. Trains leave foot Barclay-st. at 9:10 A. M.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

EVERARD.—On Tuesday, the 12th inst., MARY, wife of James Everard.

Relatives and friends and members of the Andrew Jackson Club are invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., at 10½ o'clock, this Thursday morning, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated, and thence immediately after to Calvary Cemetery.

MANSFIELD.—On Monday, Dec. 11, Mrs. MARIA MANSFIELD, widow of the late Capt. John Mansfield.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of her son, William W., and those of her deceased sons, Samuel M. and Henry S., are invited to attend her funeral services at St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On Wednesday, 13th inst., MALVINE LOUISE, wife of Geo. L. Maxwell, and daughter of Wm. R. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 West 35th-st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

OAKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 12, after a short illness, MAGGIE L. OAKLEY, daughter of Wilmot Oakley.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 Woodhull-st.

PIERREPONT.—Entered into rest, on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1871, at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., CORNELIA ANNE BUTLER, wife of William Constable Pierrepont.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 12, SARAH, widow of the late William Raymond, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Lockwood B. Brooks, No. 333 West 19th-st. Remains to be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

SKIDMORE.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Monday, Dec. 11, JOHN V. SKIDMORE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, J. V. Schoonmaker, Esq., at Flatbush, on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TRACY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 12, CLORINDA EMILY, daughter of the late Samuel F. Tracy.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 15th inst., from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ZABRISKIE.—At Detroit, Mich., Dec. 9, in his 13th year, CHRISTIAN M., youngest child of William Henry Zabriskie, and grandson of Christian Zabriskie, of this City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

$40 WORTH OF THE CHOICEST music for $2 50. "The Musical Treasure," just the book for the Parlor and Household. Contains over 100 of the best piano and vocal music of the day! A musical gem for the holidays. Price $2 50, or in full gilt, $4. Sold everywhere.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.'S
HOLIDAY CATALOGUE
OF
ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS
FOR THE SEASON OF 1871-72
NOW READY,
AND SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.

D. APPLETON & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
THE PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
LEADING PUBLISHERS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS
OF
EVERY SIZE AND STYLE.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
JUVENILE BOOKS
IN
EVERY VARIETY.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
THE STORY OF THE FOUNTAIN.
HOMES OF OTHER DAYS.
RED LINE EDITION OF BRYANT.
THE AMERICAN TOUR OF BROWN, JONES
AND ROBINSON.
THE POET AND PAINTER. New Edition.
THE HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY. New
Edition.
THE SONG OF THE SOWER. New Edition.

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS
AT ALL PRICES
AND FOR ALL AGES.

MESSRS. CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.
AND
SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.,
NO. 654 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN BLEECKER AND BOND STS.,
Call the attention of the public to their assortment of
HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS
Which is by far the largest, the most varied and valuable in the American market.
The publications of Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. comprise works by the first thinkers, the ablest writers, and the most popular authors in this country and in England.
Works by all these authors may be had in substantial and elegant bindings, fitting them for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
WHICH WILL HAVE ENDURING VALUE.

THE IMPORTATIONS OF
MESSRS. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.
INCLUDE
ELEGANT ENGLISH WORKS,
WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS
IN IMMENSE VARIETY.
And a general miscellaneous assortment, comprising works at all prices, and adapted to suit all tastes and ages.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock, or to send for a catalogue, which contains full particulars as to prices, &c. Books will be sent to any address, in City or country, post or express charges paid, upon the receipt of the price.

XMAS NUMBER.
ADVERTISERS desiring space in the attractive Christmas number of HEARTH AND HOME, will please send in their copy before FRIDAY NOON, Dec. 15. Only a limited amount of space left.
HEARTH AND HOME is now circulating regularly to more than 40,000 first-class BUYING FAMILIES in City and suburbs.
N. B.—No medicine, deceptive, or unreliable advertisements admitted.
ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.

NOVELLO'S Glees, Part-Songs, &c.	8
NOVELLO'S Church Music	8
NOVELLO'S Organ Music, (books)	50
NOVELLO'S Piano Music, (Books)	75
NOVELLO'S Popular Songs	25
NOVELLO'S Oratorios	50
NOVELLO'S Operas	$1 00

Ask for NOVELLO'S editions.
Send for catalogue and lists to
NOVELLO, EWER & CO.,
No. 751 Broadway, New-York.

MOTHER GOOSE SET TO MUSIC.
The most attractive book ever made for children. The favorite old Mother Goose Melodies printed with new pictures and simple pretty music for each song. Arranged for voices and Piano, so that mothers can play and teach their little folks to sing. Price $2.
CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison-square.

MORNING GLORIES—MISS ALCOTT.
This fascinating holiday-book, by Miss Alcott, author of "Little Women," &c., is having an immense sale. Young people are crazy over it, and say they have never read such wonderful stories. No more delightful book for little folks has been published this season than MORNING GLORIES. Price $1 50.
CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison-sq., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.
WM. H. LEE,
Nos. 277 Canal-st. and 199 Fulton-st.,
offers an
ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
RICH FURNITURE FOR HOLIDAY
PRESENTS,
including
FANCY AND TURKISH EASY-CHAIRS,
Pedestals, Easels, Jardiniere Stands, and all styles of handsomely-upholstered PARLOR FURNITURE in suites. Also, Dining-room and Bedroom Furniture of every grade and price.
W. H. LEE. JAS. B. RYER.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
The next extraordinary drawing will take place on 20th December, with only 20,000 tickets drawing $600,000, one capital prize of $200,000, one of $100,000, one of $50,000, together with 618 other prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES FOR A BANK, INSURANCE Company and lawyers in the elegant new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office. Landlord in Room No. 5.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
The extraordinary drawing takes place the 20th inst. Orders promptly filled by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., bankers, 10 Wall-st., Box 4,685 Post-office, N. Y.

$200,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information at JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE—Equal to best, at half price; patent cushion or slate beds, with balls, cues, &c. $165 to $240. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 509 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at their head-quarters, No. 99 6th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1871, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY O. OVERIN, President.
FREDERICK A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 346 West 35th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Annual Report of the Commissioner—Satisfactory Progress Made by the Bureau During the Year—Interesting Facts and Figures.

The following is an abstract of the report of H. R. Clum, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

In accordance with what is so generally known as the Indian policy inaugurated by President Grant it has been, during the past year, the aim of the Department to secure, in the administration of affairs under its charge, the greatest good and best results practicable. Much has been accomplished by intrusting to men of good standing and moral character the responsible offices of superintendents and agents; by earnest endeavors, through conciliatory measures, rather than by force or threatenings, to promote order and the interests of peace with the more intractable and hostile-disposed tribes; by seeking to inspire the confidence of the Indians in the Government, by dealing fairly and liberally with them, and observing faithfully and promptly the treaty stipulations and provisions made by law for their benefit; and by encouraging every disposition and effort on their part to better their condition, by whatever means would tend to that end. As a result may be adduced the prevalence generally of peace with tribes who have hitherto been in open hostility to the Government: the marked and gratifying change in the views and feelings of many of their members in regard to the necessity of abandoning their roving habits, and of establishing themselves upon reservations, and the efficient and judicious management by the officers of the Department of the trusts. This warrants the assertion that the conduct of the service the past year has been wise, prudent and measurably successful, and affords sufficient reason for indulging the hope of the early accomplishment of the benificent designs of the Government toward the Indian race. A spirit of lawlessness, disaffection and even of hostile intent still exists, however, among some of the nomadic tribes, which, it is not unjustly apprehended, is engendered and fostered often by white persons or citizens from sinister motives. The Indians most difficult of management, and who have caused the greatest trouble during the past year, are certain bands of Apaches in the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and the Kiowas and Comanches of the Indian Territory. Those in the first-named Territory, warlike in their disposition from time immemorial, have changed but little, and most of them are still under the surveillance of the military, at whose hands they have at times suffered severely, in consequence of their numerous murders of citizens and frequent depredations. Of late, indications of a better feeling on the part of quite a large number of these Indians have been manifested, and they have expressed a desire or willingness to settle upon reservations and peaceably yield themselves to the control of the Government.

The Apaches of New-Mexico, more particularly those known as the Southern or Gila bands, have been very troublesome, causing, by their frequent depredations and outrages, great loss and injury to citizens of that Territory. So exasperated had these citizens become, that they determined to wage a relentless warfare against the disturbers of their peace and depredators upon their property. Popular feeling in New-Mexico appears to be set against the noted Chief of the Apaches, named Cochise, who, with his followers, in his mountain recesses and haunts, difficult of access by troops, seems to have set at defiance the power exerted for his capture and subjugation. Deeming it practicable to induce this Chief and his people to be friendly, strenuous efforts have been made by this Department to get him to visit Washington, but, so far, without avail.

With a view to ascertain the condition of the Apache bands, both in New-Mexico and Arizona, and to provide for their future by establishing them in suitable homes, under proper regulations and restrictions, Hon. Vincent Colyer visited these Territories, and, after some time spent in communicating with some of the chief men of the Apaches, and in examining localities that might be desirable for Indian reservations, the following places were selected by him and reported to the Department, viz.: Tularosa Valley, in New-Mexico, for the Mimbres and Coyotero Apaches of that Territory; Camp Apache, in the White Mountains, Arizona Territory, for Coyotero and Chilcow Apaches; Camp Grant, Arizona, for Arivaypa and Pinal Apaches, and Camp Verde, in the same Territory, for the Mohave Apaches. He also requests that temporary asylums be established at Camps McDowell, Beal Springs and Date Creek, Arizona, where the Tontos, Hualapais and Western band of Mohave Apaches may be protected and fed until such time as it shall be found practicable to remove them to one of the above-named reservations. Peaceably established on the reservations indicated, afforded the means of subsistence, and provided with aids for their instructions in agriculture and other industrial pursuits, it is believed that the citizens of New-Mexico and Arizona will have but few occasions for complaints against these Indians hereafter.

In regard to the Kiowas and Comanches, referred to as among the most troublesome of the tribes, there is but little improvement in their behavior to report. A goodly number have remained upon their reservation, and conducted themselves in an orderly way; but many of them have proved, as hitherto, false to their promises, and have come far short of the expectations indulged that they would cease their raidings and crimes. The past year has marked their history with gross outrages, and there would doubtless have been a serious war inaugurated by them but for the watchfulness of the military and the agent in charge of their agency. Lenient measures and forbearance toward these restless and war-loving spirits appear apparently to have no effect in restraining their passion for plunder and war, and a severe treatment would seem to be the only wise and proper course to pursue to compel right conduct on their part.

Of the tribes of late years hostile and difficult to manage, but now quiet and disposed to be friendly, are the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. No serious difficulties have arisen with them during the past year, and their conduct has been quite commendable. Of the Sioux Nation in Dakota Territory, comprising a number of powerful bands, heretofore formidable in their opposition to the Government, it may be observed that they are in a good degree peaceable. Those upon the reservation, selected for the whole nation, are quiet; many of them are friendly disposed, and evince a willingness to abandon the hunter-life and become tillers of the soil. While the Government continues to provide for the wants of the Sioux, feeding and clothing them—means by which they are kept in a better humor than they otherwise would be—no outbreak or disorder of any extent need be apprehended. Some trouble is anticipated on account of the suspicion with which some of them look upon the projected Northern Pacific Railway being run through what they claim to be their country; but as yet no decided demonstration of opposition has been made by them. There is another large body of these Sioux roaming in Montana Territory, living near their hereditary enemies, the Gros-Ventres and Assiniboins. They were, at the massacre in Minnesota of 1862, driven from that State, belong to no agency or reservation, and claim the right to follow the buffalo wherever they can find it. By the judicious management of the Department and its officers in Montana these Indians have been thus far kept quiet.

It may be well here to give the military view as to the disposition of the Sioux nation, and especially the wandering portions of it, and as to the care to be exercised over them. One of the highest authorities in that branch of the service is of the opinion that unless the Civil Department can control the Sioux, hostilities will be again renewed, which the military may not be able for the time being to repress, with the limited power at its command; and it is suggested that a conciliatory course, under the circumstances, be pursued, and a liberal provision made for the wants of these Indians.

The Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, those in the Indian country, excepting the Kiowas and others before mentioned, and in New-York, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, who have been long in contact with the whites, and under influences favorable to their advancement and civilization, occasion but little trouble to the Government or its citizens, by whom they are surrounded. Many are well educated and the possessors of good, cultivated farms, and others managers of a prosperous business. A large number of those residing in Michigan and Kansas, as also the Winnebagoes in Minnesota, have become citizens. Other Indians, as in Oregon, California, Nevada, and the several Territories, with the exception of the wilder and unfriendly part of them, hereinbefore noted, have been quiet and peaceable. A few Seminoles yet remain in Florida, and quite a large number of Cherokees yet reside in North Carolina and several of the adjacent States. Measures are now being taken to remove the latter to the country of their brethren, in the Indian country west of Arkansas.

The aggregate of the population of Indians within the boundaries of the United States, including Alaska, is estimated at 350,000. With nearly all the tribes there is a decrease in number from year to year, arising from well-known causes. With those most advanced in civilization there is, however, a perceptible increase. The true policy of their preservation from utter extinction, before many years pass, it is generally admitted, is to prepare them as rapidly as possible to assume the relation of citizenship; by granting them increased facilities for the education of the young; by habituating them to industrial pursuits, and by the incentive to labor incited by a sense of ownership in property, which an allotment of their lands in severalty would afford, and by the benign and elevated influences of Christian teachings.

Since the last annual report the office of several superintendents has been discontinued and the agents subordinate thereto now report direct to the Indian Bureau. No detriment to the service has been caused by this change. The offices so discontinued number six, and a considerable sum which was expended on account of salaries and office, incidental and traveling expenses, is thereby saved to the Government. The number of agencies, including those denominated special and sub-agencies, is at the present time seventy-four, the incumbents of which receive a compensation of $1,500 per annum, except three in California, who receive $1,800 each, and the sub-agents, who receive $1,000 per year.

The existing laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, enacted many years ago, (1834,) and which were adapted to the time and to the condition of affairs among the Indians, are judged now to be inadequate to the purpose, or are so defective as to fail to secure the Indians against the encroachments of the whites, and the introduction of evils which have so much contributed to their demoralization, and led to troubles and difficulties between them and the whites.

It is gratifying to report that in some portions of the country, more particularly in Montana Territory, by the vigorous and determined action of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs there the traffic in spiritous liquors with the Indians has been to a considerable extent suppressed.

Under the legislation of Congress appropriating money for the removal of the Kickapoo Indians, who many years ago left the Indian country and went to Mexico, back to the United States, steps were taken early last Spring to effect that object. An agent, with a delegation of Kickapoos from Kansas, proceeded to Santa Rosa, in Mexico, and there met these Indians, communicated to them the wishes and purposes of the United States Government. The mission was, however, unsuccessful.

During the past three months Indian lands have been disposed of by sale, or are being disposed of, by or under the direction of the Department, to the extent of 40,438 89 acres in the aggregate. These lands embrace a residue of 2,687.44 acres, held in trust by the United States for the Chippewas and Munsees, situated in Kansas; also, 6,360.24 acres in Nebraska, held in trust for the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians. These lands are sold and the money applied for the benefit of the Indians, in compliance with treaty stipulations. A small residue of the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, 3,231.21 acres, which were awarded to settlers in accordance with treaty provision, but forfeited by non-payment, have been sold on sealed bids. Congress, by special act, provided for the appraisement and sale of the Stockbridge and Munsee lands in Wisconsin, comprising 28,160 acres. The appraisement has been made under the supervision of this office, and the sale is being made by the General Land Office, in accordance with the act.

It having been represented to the Department that a confused and unsettled state of affairs, appertaining to this branch of the service, existed in Colorado Territory, particularly at the Los Pinos, or lower agency, and it being deemed unnecessary, in order to ascertain the truth in the case, that an examination thereinto should be made on the spot, under your direction a special agent, G. F. Jocknick, Esq., was instructed, in July last, to proceed to that point for the purpose indicated. The report of this agent shows that the management of Indian affairs in the Territory has not been as favorable to the prosperity and advancement of the Indians as could be desired, but which finds some explanation in the fact of frequent changes of agents in the past two or three years, the inexperience of the agents at present in charge and the many obstacles to be overcome in establishing upon reservations, and in making the necessary provision for their support Indians, accustomed to a wild and wandering life. One source of much uneasiness to the Indians is the encroachment, as they charge, of miners and other persons upon their reservation. To what extent they have reason to be troubled in this regard it is impossible to determine, as the boundaries of their reservation have never been surveyed.

The Commissioners appointed by the President, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress approved July 1, 1870, to negotiate with the Indians upon the Umatilla reservation in Oregon, with a view of ascertaining on what terms they would relinquish to the United States all their claim or right to that reservation, and remove to some other in Oregon or Washington Territory, or take lands in severalty in quantities not exceeding 160 acres each, on their present reservation, met at the Umatilla Agency on the 7th of August last, and held a council with the Indians for the period of a week. After the matter had been fully discussed, the Indians declared they would not part with their present reservation, and that none of them expressed a desire to take their land in severalty.

THE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.

First Monthly Meeting of the Season—Speech of the President, Mr. Royal Phelps.

The Sportsman's Club held its first monthly meeting for the season of 1871-72, on Monday evening, at the house of Royal Phelps, Esq., the President. Mr. Whitehead proposed the name of Mr. Gordon, President of the St. Andrew's Club, as a member, and he was elected unanimously. Mr. Warren was elected an honorary member. Mr. Whitehead then addressed the association at some length, urging the necessity of awakening the sportsmen of other cities to active co-operation. He mentioned that at Albany game was sold openly on State-street during the close season, and trout also. It was the practice of the New-York dealers, as soon as the close season commenced, to send all the game they had on hand to Boston and Philadelphia, as the law in this City was so strictly observed that they dared not attempt a sale. Co-operation on the part of other leading cities would prevent this shameful device, and when the Western men found that the Eastern markets were really closed during the close season, the birds would not be entrapped and the deer would not be shot. He therefore made a motion, seconded by Mr. Carter, that the various members of the Club should communicate with their friends in other cities, and bring the matter to their attention. This was adopted.

Mr. Whitehead also made a motion that the Secretary communicate with the Committee appointed at the Annual Convention of Sportsmen to take steps for the preservation of the forests in the northern part of the State, and request information as to what had been done on that head. This was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned until next month, to assemble again at the house of Mr. Natorp. The members then partook of supper, at which the President's health was drank. In reply he made the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Sportsman's Club: As President of this Club and Chairman of the Executive Committee, I beg in the first place to congratulate you on this return of our monthly meetings, and on the full attendance I see around me. In the next place, it is my duty to thank you for the very liberal provision of money ($1,500) you have just voted for the expenses of the Executive Committee in prosecuting poachers and infractors of the Game law, and I think I can promise you that there will be no trout sold in the markets of this City excepting during the open season of the 15th of March to the 15th of September. You are aware that by the present law woodcock cannot be killed or had in possession after the 1st day of February, up to the 15th day of July; quail from the 1st day of January up to the 20th of October; deer from the 30th of November to the 1st of August, and partridges, or grouse, (commonly called prairie chicken,) after the 1st day of January, up to the 1st of September. But that dealers are allowed the months of January and February in which to sell off their stock of quail, partridges, deer and prairie chicken, provided they can prove "that they were killed within the period provided by this act, or outside the limits of this State, at some place where the law did not prohibit such killing," and with your efficient assistance, aided by our detectives and the severe penalty of $25 for each bird or trout, I have no doubt we shall easily enforce a strict observance of the law. Especially so, as the respectable dealers and the principal clubs and restaurant keepers have signified their intention of not having this kind of game on their tables during the aforesaid closed season. With the epicures and the gentlemen we shall have no difficulty, for the idea is fast becoming general that game out of season is a vulgarity and in very bad taste. The new law has, I believe, generally speaking, given satisfaction, and if in any particular it should be thought too stringent by honest men, I presume this Club, as well as the others throughout the State would cheerfully join in a petition to the Legislature asking for any reasonable amendment. There is no doubt that a better Game law might be made, but this is certainly the best we ever had in this State, and with the almost insurmountable difficulties of reconciling local interests, it is probably as good a one as we shall have for some time to come. Sections 31 and 32 give to any county in the State authority to elect a game constable, whose duty it shall be to prosecute all violations of this law, relieving thereby individual citizens from the odious duty of bringing suits in those localities where no organized club exists. These are important sections, and if not acted upon and put in practice, such localities do not deserve to have their game preserved. Game laws now exist in almost every State in the Union, and it is to be hoped that, with a little more public spirit in the large cities where game is mostly consumed, we shall soon see an end to the heretofore wholesale slaughter of game, birds and fish at the places of their growth during their breeding season, and a consequently greater abundance and reduction in their price, with the certainty of the blessing of our children and children's children. You will remember the large shipments of old and stale game made to Boston and Philadelphia last year, in the latter days of our open season, so as to avoid the risk of selling it here, or having it in possession after the commencement of the close season. Our Secretary has had some correspondence with one of the Boston clubs on this subject, and I have reason to believe that our market men will find it for their interest to dispose of their game here, at the best price they can get, rather than count on Boston for taking their old stock at the close of the season. (March 1.) The sportsman's clubs throughout the State, and all persons who take an interest in the preservation of game, owe a debt of gratitude to Gov. Hoffman for promptly vetoing the bill which certain selfish and unworthy market men got put through the Legislature last Winter by means of the infamous "Ring" of this City, to enable them to sell off their old game after the close season had commenced. Had this been tolerated once, the same trick would have been played every successive year. The Treasurer, with the approval of the Executive Committee, will not present his general statement of the finances of the Club until the May meeting, as it has been thought unnecessary to trouble the Club with this matter oftener than once a year. But, in the meantime, I will inform you that none of the securities of the Club have been disposed of, and that we continue to invest the surplus of the Club in Government five-twenty bonds.

The New Grand Jury.

The following is a list of the Grand Jurors called into service in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the present month. It would seem to be next to impossible to get a score of men together on the grand inquest without dragging in somewhere a Ring man or more. In the present instance one of Tweed's particular friends, Edward A. Moore, is provided with a place where he can know everything that is going on and keep his master advised of every movement, if he is so disposed. Moore is Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Public Works, and has always been known in the political world as a very useful man. There are sharp eyes upon these jurymen, however, and they can scarcely do any wrong without being fully exposed. Below are the names:

Lindley M. Hoffman, Foreman, broker, No. 7 New-street, No. 33 East Twenty-ninth-street.

Francis S. Wynkoop, No. 60 Pearl-street, No. 39 East Eighteenth-street.

James C. Dally, agent, No. 138 Chambers-street, No. 335 East Eighteenth-street.

Abraham F. Pruyn, agent, No. 258 Broadway.

Joseph Wehrle, hotel, No. 17 Irving-place.

W. S. Copland, No. 246 East Thirty-second-street.

John De Ruyter, merchant, No. 57 Beaver-street, No. 75 Madison-street.

Jacob L. Seixas, dry-goods, No. 112 West Forty-second-street, No. 23 Walker-street.

Isidor Frey, No. 11 Gold-street, No. 714 Fifth-street.

Edward Barker, No. 327 Fourth-avenue.

John M. Conway, merchant, No. 39 White-street, No. 234 West Forty-ninth-street.

John Erdman, merchant, No. 309 East Eighteenth-street, No. 80 Franklin-street.

Stephen Cornell, clerk, No. 231 East Thirty-eighth-street.

James L. Dannatt, lumber, No. 7 Delancey-street, No. 304 Second-avenue.

Mathew Byrnes, No. 59 Park-av.

Edward A. Moore, No. 237 Broadway, Avenue A and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street.

Edward Van Valkenberg, merchant, No. 123 West Forty-third-stret, No. 384 Broadway.

John E. Alexander, merchant, No. 33 Broadway, No. 29 West Twenty-seventh-street.

Washington M. Thurman, drugs, No. 428 Canal-street, No. 470 West Twenty-second-street.

Francis Hendricks, No. 49 Cliff-street, No. 414 Fifth-avenue.

Obtaining Chicago Relief Money by False Petitions—Deceiving the Chamber of Commerce Committee.

For several days past the Relief Fund Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been engaged in furnishing pecuniary aid to deserving persons, who were made destitute by the great fire in Chicago. On five or six different occasions men have applied at the Chamber for aid who, as has since been discovered, procured it through false pretenses. Each of the applicants presented petitions purporting to be indorsed by a physician in Chicago. The frequent appearance of the physician's name on the applications aroused suspicion of fraud, and the Relief Committee commenced an investigation, which led to the arrest, yesterday, of two men. Tuesday afternoon, an applicant for relief presented himself at the Chamber with one of the suspected petitions, and was subjected to a severe examination by Hon. Jackson S. Schultz and others, which resulted in the discovery that he was not a resident of Chicago nor a sufferer by the fire, and that he had been induced to represent himself as such by a strange man who was waiting for him in the street. He said that he was told that he could obtain money on presentation of the petition, and that he was to give the bulk of it to the stranger according to agreement. The visitor gave his name as Daniel Merritt, and on being taken to the street he pointed out the person who was the author of the fraudulent petitions. The latter was arrested and taken to the First Ward Station-house, where he gave his name as James Reed. He was locked up along with Merritt. Both swindlers will be brought before the Tombs Police Court, today, when a charge of false pretenses will be preferred against them by Hon. Mr. Schultz.

Heavy Embezzlements by a Clerk.

A clerk lately employed in the office of the Anchor line of steam-ships, named Kown Ohman, was brought to the City yesterday from Chicago, and committed to the Tombs for a series of frauds, amounting in the aggregate, it is believed, to between $5,000 and $10,000. The accused was in charge of the issuing of bills of exchange, the most of which were for small amounts, for transmission to Europe to be used by emigrants. In these cases he would issue the drafts for the full amount, but would make an entry for a less sum and appropriate the difference to his own use. Many poor emigrants have been in the habit of depositing their small earnings in the office of the Company, and it is alleged that Ohman has also converted these to his own use. Several indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against the prisoner, and he will be speedily brought to trial.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although none of the real estate offered at public auction yesterday (Dec. 13) at the Exchange, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., was sold, the following bids received for certain portions of the same, will give some indication of the value placed upon the realty by the general public: Three full lots, south side of East Twenty-third-street, 344 feet east of First-avenue, $8,200 each offered; three lots, north side of East Twenty-second-street, in rear of above, 354 feet east of First-avenue, each 23.6 by 98.9, $7,000 each offered. (These bids were low considering the proximity of the lots to the East River and the probable successful removal of the obstructions therein. Had they also been offered at any other time than at the close of the year, a favorable sale would undoubtedly have been effected.) One lot north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 175 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, $2,000 bid. One lot, west side of the Grand Boulevard, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, $4,000 bid, and one lot adjoining, $3,350 bid. These offerings constituted the business of the day with the exception of an adjournment of a legal sale announced by James M. Miller, involving the title to property on Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue. Sale adjourned two weeks. Today no public auctions are expected to occur.

From the San Francisco *Real Estate Circular*, for November, we learn that during the month of November 423 sales of real estate, located in the City and County of San Francisco, were made, and property to the value of $1,031,216 disposed of.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES FOR SALE

No. 99 Maiden-lane.

Corner Church and Thames-st.

No. 7 State-st.

No. 83 Beekman-st.

No. 140 Cherry-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND BUILDING lots on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., and stores and lots on Broadway, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, 25x62, four stories, 46th-st., near 5th-av.; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

$150,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO suit, on improved City property. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN, THE ILLNESS OF whose wife prevents housekeeping, contemplates selling his elegant brown-stone residence, located in the best part of Brooklyn; price, $19,000, or including $6,000 worth of rich furniture, $22,000; terms satisfactory. Principals only. Address BANKER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, offer for sale or exchange for City property some very desirable improved and unimproved property, well situated in Westchester County, within eleven miles of City Hall, and within five or ten minutes' walk of depots on Harlem Railroad.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES AT DUNELLEN $3,000 to $5,000; also, two Brooklyn houses, and cash for house in this City. JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph McGuire, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable three-story basement and cellar brick house and lot, No. 246 East Broadway. The house is in good order, and has modern improvements. Also, the three-story and cellar brick house (with store) No. 235 Division-st. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A well-furnished house, with all modern conveniences; in a choice locality near "the Green." Inquire of SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, No. 102 Broadway.

FINE LOFTS 50 BY 100, WITH STEAM power, to let; together or separate. Good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-street.

NO. 200 WEST 42D-ST.—HOUSE TO let; furniture for sale; fine location for dentist or physician.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

To lease, 263x265, West 25th-st., late Morgan's coal-yard; plot 50x187; immediate possession.

J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th-av.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE NEW marble store No. 731 Broadway; easy of access and well lighted. Apply to JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DAIRY FARM, WITHIN 100 MILES OF New-York, wanted in exchange for a handsome residence and three acres of land, or for desirably located lots, and some cash, in the village of Sing Sing. Apply to or address H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, three or four rooms directly over each other, with about two-horse steam power; east side of City preferred. Apply to H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Robt. Somerville, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

The closing sale of the large collection of fine Paintings at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., will take place THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 14, at 12¼ o'clock, within their store, whatever may be the state of the weather:

70 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

2,722 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.

2,228 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

101 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.

Ex steam-ship *Trojan*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 20 North River.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Trustees of the Canada Land Purchase, No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 6, 1871.

Owners of Trustees certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by E. B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall, C. A. Trowbridge and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of One Hundred Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 15th inst., at my office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, to parties on that day entitled thereto, as appears on the books of the said Trustees.

EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 71 Broadway, Treasury Department, New-York, Dec. 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of 15th inst., at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.

CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Office of Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, East 42d-st., New-York, December, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 9, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 2, 1872.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

Office Central Petroleum Company, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 13, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF TRUSTEES OF this Company held Dec. 4, 1871, a Dividend of 1 per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Dec. 30, inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1872, inclusive.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report thereon showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM WOOD, }

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at

REDUCED PRICES.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 TO $30,000.—PARTNER wanted in an established wholesale cash business; one who will take an active part preferred; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,776 Post-office, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED,** and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000,** is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

$24,000, (WHOLE DEBT, $45,000,) COFFEY COUNTY,

KANSAS, BONDS;

Ten years; 10 per cent., payable in New-York February and August.

For sale at 95 and interest.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, No. 57 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Co., Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that the new certificates for the guaranteed stock for capitalization of rental under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the 1st days of March, June, September and December, respectively, in each year, out of the rental received under the said lease, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States and all taxes which may be collected in any manner, through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same, the payment of all such taxes being assured by the lessee.

The new issue will be made in the ratio of one hundred and forty-two dollars eighty-five cents ($142 85) of new stock for every one hundred dollars of the present stock.

Persons entitled to the fractional part of a share will receive a scrip certificate therefor, convertible into the guaranteed stock when presented in sums of fifty dollars, ($50.)

A cash dividend at the rate of Ten (10) per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, for the month of November, 1871, being Ten-twelfths of One per Cent. (10-12ths of 1 per cent.) upon the present outstanding capital stock of the Company, will be paid at the same time and place in connection with the exchange of certificates.

The Transfer-books of the Company will reopen for the transfer of the new stock on FRIDAY, Jan. 5, proximo.

(Signed,) GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

Maryland Coal Company, No. 12 Trinity Building, New-York, Dec. 12, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

HARRY CONRAD,	ALBERT H. VERNAM,
JOHN K. SHAW,	JOHN A. TAFT,
HARRY E. HOY,	PELEG HALL,
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS,	WILLIAM R. GOULD,
HENRY L. DYER,	ALEXANDER SHAW,

CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

The Ocean National Bank, of the City of New-York, No. 229 Broadway, Corner of Barclay-st., New-York, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank, New-York, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 6, 1871.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, of Georgia, have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

Stock-holders registered in the New-York agency will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

Office of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 160 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

National Broadway Bank, New-York, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank, New-York, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Eighth National Bank, New-York, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.........	1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,

BY

MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
CORNER 29TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner,
T. C. Turner, } { G. M. Turner,
J. Turner, } { J. S. Decker
R. Turner, }

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

Treasury Department, Dec. 7, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50 from No. 1 to No. 5,460, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13,093, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7,964, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11,120, both inclusive.

And registered bonds of the same act as follows:

$50 from No. 596 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4,104 to No. 5,079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1,930 to No. 2,483, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 8,907 to No. 11,008, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2,686 to No. 3,402, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2,907 to No. 3,899, both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are coupon bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are registered bonds.

Coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }

Dec. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

Office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., No. 120 Broadway, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY hereby gives notice of its intention to increase the amount of its capital stock from TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the addition of ONE THOUSAND NEW SHARES of FIFTY DOLLARS each, duly subscribed for and paid in.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1871. By order.

M. F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

Ninth National Bank, New-York, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

The Bank of New-York National Banking Association, New-York, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

$120,000 WANTED IN SUMS varying from $4,000 to $10,000, on bonds and mortgage upon New-York and Westchester property. Principals only treated with.

H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

STOLEN, FROM JOHN EDSALL, A large amount of MORTGAGE BONDS of the North Hudson County Railway Bonds. Numbers and further particulars to-morrow.

LOST—LONG DOCK BOND, NO. 1,441; PAYMENT stopped. J. C. SUFFERN, Bloomfield, N. J.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ERIE ROAD—REFORM.

On the 9th inst. a meeting of a number of American holders of the stock of the Erie Railway Company was held at Delmonico's, 5th-av. Messrs. W. B. Clerke, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams were appointed a Committee to confer with such holders of Erie Railway Company's stock as are opposed to the present management of the Road. At a subsequent session of the Committee, held on the 12th inst., Mr. John Swann, who represents the English shareholders, was invited to be present, and expressed his concurrence in the movement, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all the American owners of Erie Railway Company's Stock, (whether standing in their own names or in those of other parties,) who are opposed to the present management of the Road, and desirous that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted on commercial and not on political principles, be invited to send their respective Post-office addresses to the Committee, care of Reuben Manley & Co., No. 54 Broadway, New-York, to enable the Committee to communicate with them with the view of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

(Signed,) W. B. CLERKE, Chairman,
REUBEN MANLEY,
A. D. WILLIAMS.

TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, a &
Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1871.

Merchants' National Bank, New-York, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872.

Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.

Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary. JOHN H. LYON, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,837 74.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
OCEANIC..........Jan. 6.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC embark from the White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec. 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16,	INDIA,	Saturday, Jan. 6.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, Bragg, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, Andrews, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, Grogan, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner, Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 13
CALABRIA..........Saturday, Dec. 16
JAVA..........Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA..........Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Jan. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........Danre..........Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT..........Lemaire..........Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON..........Roussan..........Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........Saturday, Jan. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray..........Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan..........Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. Jas. Price..........Jan. 10, at ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price..........Jan. 12, at ——
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman..........Jan. 17, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. Barandon, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. Deyer, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Conner, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum..........Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier..........Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh..........Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. Curtis, (via Nassau,) Dec. 14.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, (via Key West,) Dec. 21.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton, (via Nassau,) Dec. 28.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

For the convenience of shippers, a supplementary mail-bag for consignees' letters only to Havana will be closed at this office at 2½ P. M. on sailing days.

No papers or letters will be received on the dock.
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Satur., Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Palmer, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. Porter, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS, DOLLS,

WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS AND TEN THOUSAND OTHER VARIETIES
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALSO, FOR SALE

Houses, Stores, Horses, Cattle, Lots and Farms, Serious and Comic, Old, Young Men and Maidens, Musical Boxes, Bedsteads, Trumpets, Classical Figures, Black Men, White Men, Pianos, Organs, Steam Engines, Trotting Horses, Racing Horses, Jockeys, Coachmen.

OLD SANTA CLAUS invites to his room and points down-stairs.

Ho! children all over the City,
Do you know that our good friend St. Nick
Has stationed an agent in Grand-street
To trim up our Christmas Trees quick.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Coax papa to take you to Ridley's;
Never mind the "gay Ribbons" so fine;
Never mind the "bright Flowers" and Feathers
Stretched along twenty rods in a line.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

But just go down stairs where the Toys are,
Oh! "my," ain't it jolly and gay!
Little Trunks that a fairy might envy
For packing her wardrobe away.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fancy Work-Boxes, Desks and Decanters,
Drums, Building-Blocks, Ten-Pins and Balls,
Splendid Tea-sets of Silver and Pewter,
And at least seventy bushels of Dolls.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

So, children, all over the City,
Coax papas to step in today,
Where "Santa Claus'" agent at Ridley's
Almost gives his Play Toys away.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

And children far out in the country
Send orders as fast as you can,
For "St. Nick" has an agent in Grand-street
And Ridley is surely the man.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
AND NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS RECEIVED BY RECENT STEAMERS.

All the latest PARIS NOVELTIES in French Hair-cloth Skirts and Tournours. Trains, Demi-trains and Reception Skirts in great variety.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, BAGGING, burlaps, canvas, beaver cloths, cassimeres, overcoatings, buffalo, fur and plush carriage-robes, soldiers' blue pants, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

In accordance with the act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies, passed June 25, 1853, notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at

NO. 152 BROADWAY,

and will remain open until the 20th inst., on or before which day payment of subscriptions will be required.

CARLISLE NORWOOD,
ZOPHAR MILLS,
NORMAN BOARDMAN, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.
GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR GERMAN coachman: married; Protestant; must be master of his business and familiar with the City; good-looking, genteel man; good groom, good cleaner of carriage and harness, and not afraid of work. Address Box No. 4,363 Post-office. Also a German or Scotch gardener.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN wanted by a wholesale boot and shoe house in this City; good and experienced salesmen: none but those who understand the business and have a good country trade need apply. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good references, for general house-work. Apply at No. 186 Prince-st., corner of Sullivan.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED—Those having a trade they can control. Apply to NICHOLS, VAN VORST & CO., No. 271 Canal-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER for a bank. Address with references BANK, Station E.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Welsh Protestant woman and professed cook; nine years' City references; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastries, jellies, excellent baker; can get up dinner parties; terms moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNdress, chamber-maid and laundress, or to do fine washing, by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, OR nurse and seamstress, by a very respectable Protestant young woman; best City reference; experienced nurse; can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; good seamstress. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as seamstress in a Protestant family; would teach the rudiments of an English education if necessary. Address, for two days, L. McL., No. 356 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands good cooking, baking, and the care of milk; the country preferred between the Hudson and East River. To be seen until suited at No. 225 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day washing, ironing and housecleaning; excellent references. Apply at No. 141 West 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; country or City; meats, game, soups of all kinds, side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding, and baking; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 211 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, or the general house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A LADY OF CULTIVATION AND refinement, the daughter of a physician, wishes a situation as nurse and companion for an invalid. Address L. T., care A. H. Smith, No. 408 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and assistant laundress; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 240 East 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Address No. 365 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, &c.; no objections to the country; good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable educated young married woman as wet nurse; baby one and a half months old. Call or address No. 25 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st., lower bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; can also do embroidery; no objection to the country. Apply at 329 East 59th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN a situation to do housework; she is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 102 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer; can furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 406 2d-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a small private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 828 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a position of trust; can instruct a young child, assist with sewing, or travel as companion; understands all kinds of sewing, embroidery, &c.; reference as to capacity from present employer, who is going abroad. Address Mrs. C. H. S., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation; would prefer the care of children and help do the sewing of a small family; the best of references given. Apply or address MINNA, No. 814 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as nurse for a capable person; is of a kind disposition, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 63 Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, English and a Protestant, as seamstress; would take charge of young children and instruct them, or the care of an invalid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 328 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a few more gentlemen's washing, or willing to go out by the day, or go out as cook; good reference. Call or address 621 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work or plain cooking in a small private family. Call at No. 214 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman (American Protestant) as nurse in a private family. Can be seen at No. 250 West 47th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing to do at home; linens done up in superior style. Apply at No. 68 West 43d-st., third floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as good cook; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; good City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 250 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, tidy girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 327 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 322 Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; will do general house-work; excellent reference. Apply at 68 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress. Apply to No. 128 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook. Call at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man; is a good gardener and florist; would be willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has the best of testimonials from his last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass coachman; single young man; four years' satisfactory reference; is sober and fully capable of his business in all its branches. Any gentleman wanting such will be suited by calling for or addressing J. M., No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man, Protestant; understands furnace; has no objection to the country; can milk; good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 105 Prince-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. De Mott's, corner of 30th-st. and 4th-av., or address J. K., waiter.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family by a very active man; thoroughly understands his business; is temperate; A No. 1 reference. Call for J. B., at 42d-st. and 5th-av., in the florist's.

WANTED—THE MANAGEMENT OF A farm by a middle-aged Englishman; has been in this country eighteen months; good reference. Address JAMES PEPPER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man; single; is but a short time in the country; understands his business thoroughly. Call on or address J. D., 34 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, who is a good cook, a situation as cook in a boarding-house. Apply at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 226 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; thoroughly understands his business; no incumbrance; best of reference given. Call or address J. J., 21 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man, a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 226 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRSTclass experienced waiter, in a private family; unexceptionable reference. Address A., Box No. 10, Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as head waiter in a private family. Address BUTT, No. 49 3d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE SACHANT LA COUTure desire une place de fille de chambre dans une maison privée. S'addresser 57 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two sittings in Church corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., Dr. Hall's; floor or gallery. Address W., Box No. 247 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.

A pair of fine carriage horses, brown, no white upon them, six and seven years old, sixteen hands high, sound and kind in every respect; came from Jefferson County in May last, and used by a gentleman since who sells them for want of use. Inquire at San Francisco stable, No. 114 West 46th-st.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE WORsted carriage-robes, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, blankets, cloakings, soldiers' blue pants. Great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage-robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

ONE BLOCK AND A HALF FROM Fifth-avenue Hotel, on 23d-st., a private family, having recently leased a large brown-stone front house are prepared to negotiate with parties for a second and third floor, with unexceptionable board; desirable in every respect. Also, elegantly furnished suite of three rooms on parlor floor; private table and servant, if desired. Those seeking superior accommodations can be suited in every particular; unquestionable references given and required. Apply at No. 156 West 23d-st.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH-ST., THREE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—A private family who have recently rented a first-class brown-stone house, are prepared to negotiate with parties for handsomely-furnished suites or single rooms; board unexceptionable. Those seeking superior accommodation and central location can have a choice by immediate application.

THREE GENTLEMEN DULY APpreciating an elegantly furnished second story full southern frontage and third story front room, choice, bountiful table, chandelier, grate fire, bath and real home comforts not found in general boarding, at $35 per week, apply soon to the lady proprietress, No. 223 West 12th-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT parlor, back parlor as bedroom, and hall room; also, two rooms on second floor; will be rented together or separate, without board; parties going to Europe; good neighborhood; all convenience. No. 140 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 29TH-st. and 8th-av., new house, third floor.—Desirable furnished front parlor and extension room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, front hall room for one gentleman; gas and bath.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 42 WEST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; hot and cold water; plenty of closets; house just opened; table boarders taken.
Mrs. S. F. MEAD.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, (LELAND'S,) NO. 4 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—Single and double rooms, neatly furnished; best accommodations, with or without board. Prices moderate.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 620 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.
W. L. FISH.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV. AND Broadway, newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; reasonable rates.
WM. G. TOMKINS,
Proprietor.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; other desirable rooms and physician's office; house and location first class.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A number of pleasant single rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen; also table boarders taken.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Parlor floor and room above, vacated Dec. 19; private table, or without board; first-class private house.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms on second floor to rent, with or without board; reference required. Refer to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 140 EAST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—HANDSOMELY furnished floor to let on reasonable terms, with or without private table; rooms without board to gentlemen.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—PART OF A first-class house to a reliable and quiet party. No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av.; reference required.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the third floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen to let, with board; references given and required.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME second floor, five rooms, with every convenience; also parlor floor, three rooms, with first-class board; location desirable; references.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—FRONT PARlor, front basement hall-room, richly furnished, with full board; location first class; very desirable; a rare opportunity; references required.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Large elegantly-furnished front rooms to let to a family, with first-class board; best references. No. 137 East 21st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 32 West 26th-st., have a large handsomely-furnished room to let, without board.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let with first-class board; reference exchanged.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen. Apply at No. 76 East 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

NO. 126 WEST 12TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, two large rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wives. Reference.

NO. 22 WEST 27TH-ST.—A PARLOR and several chambers, newly carpeted and furnished, to rent to a family, with private table.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with first-class board; handsome second floor, with private table; also, table board.

SUNNY, FOURTH FLOOR ROOM, to let to one or two gentlemen, with board, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel; handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms on first and second floors with board.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO OR three large sunny rooms, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY GENTLEMAN and wife; private family preferred; in a good location; price not to exceed $16 per week; references required and exchanged. Address V. W. X., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.

10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.

3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.

4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.

5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON TO-MORROW.

The twenty-third (23) subscription night of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8.
MARTHA.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as Lady Henrietta.
Miss A. L. CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 1½, doors open at 12½.
SEVENTH (7th) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
FAUST.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, IL TROVATORE
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, FAUST.
Seats now at the Academy; also, 701 and 114 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8,
at STEINWAY HALL,
GRAND OPERA CONCERT,
at which Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON,
and all the artists of the Strakosch Opera Company will assist.
Sale of seats on Monday next, at Steinway Hall, for the Concert only.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
BRILLIANT NOVELTIES presented NIGHTLY.
Engagement of the Celebrated Artist,
SIGNOR VOYO.
The appearance of Mr. FRED. FOSTER.
The GRAND BALLET, the FAIRY FOUNTAIN,
and IMMENSE COMPANY Every Evening.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 2½.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS
AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
WONDERFUL FEATS OF SKILL BY THE
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF
STAR PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD.
Mlle. ROLLAND, Miss WATSON and C. W. FISH.
THE ABLEST RIDERS OF THE DAY.
FIRST WEEK OF Mr. WILLIAM DUTTON,
The extraordinary Leaper and Equestrian.
F. SIEGRIST and his INFANT PRODIGIES.
DARING EXPLOITS of the BATTOUTE LEAPERS. THE COMICAL PERFORMING DOGS.

STEINWAY HALL. OPERA CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8.
Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH beg to announce the first and only
GRAND OPERA CONCERT,
on the London (England) system, as at Her Majesty's Opera-house and Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8, when
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON,
and all the artists comprising the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY
will appear, viz.:
Mlle. LEON DUVAL,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Mons. VICTOR CAPOUL, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor BARTOLINI, Mons. A. BARRE,
Mons. JOSEF JAMET,
the Grand Chorus and the
Complete Orchestra of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Musical Director and Conductor..MAX MARETZEK
GENERAL ADMISSION, (2,) TWO DOLLARS.
Reserved seats one dollar and two dollars extra, according to location.
GALLERY, ONE DOLLAR.
Sale of seats will commence Monday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M., at the Hall; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Steinway's pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

SANTLEY. STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. George Dolby respectfully announces
THE LAST TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
prior to the departure of the company on a tour of the Eastern and Northern States and the Canadas.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 15.
MATINEE SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
Mr. SANTLEY will be assisted by
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Mme. PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
Mr. J. G. PATEY, and
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, Pianist and Conductor.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Tickets now on sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 751 Broadway; and at the box-office at Steinway Hall, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SANTLEY! BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

Mr. GEORGE DOLBY respectfully announces
THE LAST GRAND CONCERT,
prior to the departure of the company on a tour of the Eastern and Northern States and the Canadas.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Dec. 14.
Mr. SANTLEY will be assisted by
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Mme. PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
Mr. J. G. PATEY, and
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, Pianist and Conductor.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Tickets now on sale at the box-office of the Academy of Music.

HERR KARL GOFFRIK.

For many years Professor of singing to their Royal Highnesses,
THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON,
THE COUNTESS OF PARIS,
THE PRINCESS FRANCOISE D'ORLEANS,
THE PRINCESS MARGUERITE DE NEMOURS,
&c., informs the musical public, that ladies desirous of having their voices improved, and receiving instruction in singing on a new and successful method, will please apply for terms, references, to Messrs. J. Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMInary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and its reasonable rates. Address THOMAS HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Students received Jan. 6. $300 whole expense per year.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CARSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Carson, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
AVERILL, ALLISON & AVERILL, Attorneys for petitioner. No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
d7-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT C. LAMSON and WESLEY STONEY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert C. Lamson and Wesley Stoney, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1872, at 2 P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d14-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HALLORAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Halloran, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 27th day of November, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n30-1aw3wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the Dress Circle Seats will, from this date, be reserved during the entire evening.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 14,
THIRD NIGHT OF
Mr. Brougham's new play, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss LILLIE McCORMACK and others in the cast.
SATURDAY MATINEE Dec. 16, at 1½ P. M.,
THIRD ROSEDALE MATINEE.
Beautiful scenery, effective tableaux, fine cast.
Due notice will be given of the re-appearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
WALLACK'S EXTRA
THIRD ROSEDALE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 1½ P. M.
Seats secured in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. SOTHERN.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
LORD DUNDREARY.
SATURDAY, LAST DUNDREARY MATINEE,
AT 2.
SATURDAY, DEC. 16,
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. SOTHERN
MONDAY, DEC. 18, after elaborate preparation, will be produced the great spectacle the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW ARTISTES, NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, NEW WONDERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Boucicault's local sensational drama, in seven acts, entitled STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Miss SUSAN DENIN, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH,
and full dramatic company will appear.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.—720 B'way.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
TUESDAY, Dec. 19.
Debut of M. CŒUILTE in
BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NIXON'S
GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel,
OPENS ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, 1871.
The entire interior transformed into a
MAGNIFICENT AMPHITHEATRE.
Introducing the largest amount of equestrian talent
EVER SEEN TOGETHER.
The following distinguished riders and gymnasts will appear:
The great JOHN HENRY COOK,
The great JAMES MELVILLE
and his equestrian family,
Frank Melville, George Melville, Alex. Melville,
HENRY WILBY COOK, GEORGE ADAM COOK,
MLLE. ROSINA; the peerless equestriennes,
MME. DE BERG and MLLE. CORDELIA.
The superb corps of athletes:
MONS. EMILE GOROUX,
JAMES COOK, the vaulting phenomenon;
MIACO BROTHERS, aerial gymnasts;
Dan Gonzales, W. Franklyn, E. Holloway, J. Saunders, Chas. Dabis, J. Ward, T. Watson, and twenty-four auxiliary tumblers, summersaulters, leapers and acrobats. Clowns
NAT AUSTIN and W. HERBERT WILLIAMS.
Equestrian Manager..........JAMES M. NIXON
Ring Master..........FRANK WHITTAKER
The entertainments will be accompanied by a FULL ORCHESTRA and MILITARY BAND.
Extensive preparations are making for the Christmas and New Year's festivities. Introducing equestrian pageants, fairy legends, &c. Got up in a style and with effects such as cannot be produced at any other equestrian establishment in this City.
Admission, 50c.; Parquette and Balcony Chairs, $1; Gallery, 30c.
Seats can be secured six days in advance, on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at the box office, and No. 114 Broadway.
Matinees, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.

ART SALE.

The closing sale of the large collection of fine Paintings at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th av., will take place THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.
Allegory and Tableaux...Prof. J. M. Hager, Director
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 22, by over 500 young ladies and gentlemen, benefit of the HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS and the HOWARD MISSION. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; secured at Academy. Prof. Geo. F. Bristow and Miss F. A. Hager, pianists. Steinway's pianos are used exclusively by Prof. Hager.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS!

ANOTHER GALA NIGHT!
This inimitable humorous entertainment received, last evening, with continuous bursts of laughter, will be repeated to-night,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Tickets for sale at the door. For pure fun, nothing equals these Jarleys.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING will give a concert at Steinway Hall,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1871.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Assisted by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, S. B. Mills, Karl Elsner.
String Quartet—Dr. Leopold Damrosch, Messrs. Schuessel, Matzka, Bergner.
Male Quartet—Messrs. Bush, Rockwood, Beckett, Aiken.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF DERRY WALLS LOYAL ORANGE LODGE NO 2, will be held at Apollo Hall, 28th-st., and Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned, dealers in oysters, under the firm name of STURGES & MURRAY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Sturges will continue the business on his own account, and will collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all the liabilities.
ROBERT J. MURRAY.
JOSEPH STURGES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 16th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

1,500 tons steamer coal.

To be delivered on the wharf at the Navy-yard at the rate of 500 tons per week.

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, U. S. N.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNDENIABLE SUCCESS.
Fifteenth week.
George L. Fox's great pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
C. K. FOX..........as..........PANTALOON
Pantomime | HUMPTY DUMPTY, | Burlesque
Balet | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | Spectacular.
GROTESQUE DANCES.
First appearance in New-York of Mons. A. SIEGRIST and his wonderful performing dogs.
First nights of the latest London sensation,
THE LITTLE MEN OF THE MOUNTAIN,
in their characteristic dance, THE NIXES.
Kiralfy Troupe of Hungarian Dancers,
The famous MARTENS FAMILY,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, YOUNG ADONIS AND
LITTLE VENUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—BOOTH.

SECOND WEEK
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET,
which character he will personate but for
NINE NIGHTS LONGER,
owing to the forthcoming production of Shakespeare's
JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. Booth..(last time)..as..CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. MAYO!

The opportunity to see Mr. FRANK MAYO in his great part of BADGER, in STREETS OF NEW-YORK, is limited to THIS (Thursday) EVENING, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, the occasion of his FAREWELL BENEFIT, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. THE SNOW-STORM SCENE! UNION-SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT!! TERRIFIC FIRE SCENE!!!
Seats secured from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. at the box-office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Erie ticket-office, 23d-st., Broadway and 5th-av.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock,
ELEVENTH GRAND CONCERT
BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S
NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA,
OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING..........Leader
assisted by
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI, Soprano, and Milles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY,
Violoniste and Violoncelle.
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMANCES!

DIVORCE. Fifteenth Week.	DIVORCE having been acted now for 100 times, will be presented EVERY NIGHT this week with its BRILLIANT ORIGINAL CAST, new scenery and costly new toilettes.

SEVENTEENTH DIVORCE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.
CHRISTMAS DAY, A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

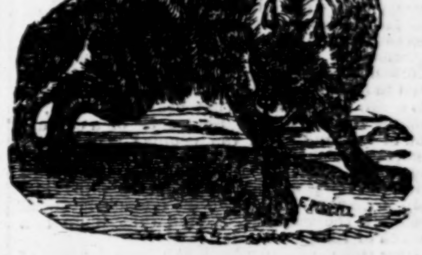
MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
Empire Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st.
P. T. BARNUM..........Proprietor
W. C. COUP..........Manager
LAST THREE DAYS of the celebrated
COOK BROTHERS,
THE CHALLENGE TRICK EQUESTRIANS OF THE WORLD.
Second week of Signor SEBASTIAN and his INFANT SON, in their thrilling, but exquisite HIPPODROMATIC REPRESENTATIONS without pad or bridle.

Second engagement of Mlle. THERESA ARMOND, the most brilliant EQUESTRIENNE CLASSIQUE of the modern school.
Third week of Master ROMEO SEBASTIAN, the peerless pirouette and retro-equitationist.
Renewed engagement of Messrs. CHARLES CONRAD and his TWO SONS in their unparalleled acts of posturing.
LAZELLA and MILLSON, renowned trapezists.
BLISS BROTHERS, famous gymnasts.
Signor MARQUEES, the Pegasean Nimrod of the Comanche tribe, with a score of other distinguished artists, whose names will be announced in due time.
A constant accession of the most curious and intensely interesting novelties.

GIANTS AND DWARFS.

Living human phenomena, strange freaks of nature, rare living wild animals, birds, beasts, and reptiles, from the uttermost parts of the earth.

In order that the public may understand more clearly the outline of an animal which Prof Bergh proposes to immortalize, we give below a tolerably fair cut



OF THE SPOTTED HYENA WHICH HE HAS ORDERED TO BE LET LOOSE AT THE RINK.

This famous animal is sixty-five years old; was captured in Senegambia, Africa, in 1806; exhibited in Europe for twenty years; belonged to the London Zoological Garden for ten years, and exhibited in this country in a traveling menagerie for thirty-five years.

During all which time it has destroyed more than TWO DOZEN MASSIVE IRON DENS, and KILLED TWENTY VALUABLE ANIMALS.

Except the brute be occasionally tethered, nothing less than a solid iron cage will hold him, as he has the LARGEST AND MOST POWERFUL JAWS OF THE CANINE SPECIES.

Mr. Barnum is perfectly willing to abide by the law, but prefers to have Mr. Bergh himself TAKE THE INITIATIVE OF LETTING THE ANIMAL LOOSE, as expected to-night.

Unparalleled success of the great exhibition.
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
500 LIVING WILD BEASTS.
Striped and Spotted Hyenas included.

The largest and most attractive combination of exhibitions ever seen on earth.

Admission to the whole vast aggregation only 50 cents; children half price; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

SANTLEY MATINEE,

STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 16,
COMMENCE AT 1½ P. M.
ADMISSION, $1.

$600,000—**ROYAL HAVANA EX**traordinary, Dec. 20, 1871—Plan and price-list sent to any address. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Agents, 25 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,284

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES
At the University Chapel, Washington-square.
University Course, by Dr. J. W. DRAPER, on *Spectrum Analysis* on THURSDAY, Dec. 14 at 8 P. M.
Law Course, by ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., on *Admiralty Law and Practice in the Federal Courts*, on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at 8 P. M.

DR. JOHN LORD—ASSOCIATION HALL—FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M.—Dec. 15, "Hildebrand," (The Papal Supremacy;) Dec. 22, "Chrysostom," (Orators of the Early Church;) Dec. 29, "Constantine," (Union of Church and State.) This is part of the Membership Course of the Young Men's Christian Association. Only a limited number of tickets will be for sale to the public at $1 each lecture. Apply at the hall or at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 677 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE, on the *Chemistry of the Sun*, with brilliant experiments and illustrations, by Prof. G. F. BARKER, of Yale College, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Academy of Music. Doors open at 7¼; lecture at 7¾. Tickets 50 cents. Members' personal and privilege tickets give admission.

LECTURE.—ISAAC H. HUNTER, THE talented colored orator, will lecture at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1871. Subject—*Universal Amnesty*. Hon. Horace Greeley will preside. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

DOES THINKING PAY.—REV. DR. FOWLER, of Chicago, will lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Subject—*Does Thinking Pay*. Tickets 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M., at the chapel, as above-named, for the election of a Board of nine trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
Attest: J. S. HOWELL,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

PERSONAL.

IF BRIDGET TURLEY WILL COMmunicate with Messrs. James D. Weldon & Son, No. 14 Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, Ireland, she will hear of something to her advantage. When last heard of, 1852, she was living with a Mr. Ayers, jeweler, Madison-st., New-York, as a children's maid; is a daughter of Hugh Turley, a soap and candle maker, formerly of Ireland, and a niece of the late James Burke, merchant, Blackhall-place, Dublin.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS.

The Parade Question Before the Police Board—The Views of Mayor Hall.

Another meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to consider the question of the parade of the Internationals on Sunday. No committee from that body appeared, and the Board took no action whatever in the matter. Mayor HALL was present at the meeting and presented his views. In explanation of his proposed vote on any motion to reconsider the existing order, the Mayor said:

"I considered this whole subject last July, as Mayor and an adviser of the Superintendent of Police. And even in view of all the land-wide criticisms that were made by Press, Pulpit and populace, I have not changed the conclusions of law and fact then individually reached by me. The Orange procession order has never been really read by the public who opposed it. If read now, when newer excitements have allayed the July fever, the order will be found to enunciate legal propositions that no respectable lawyer dare controvert over his signature. All street processions composed of the few or of the many are illegal. The law of highway is expressed by the London Police phrase, "Move on." An owner dedicates the highway for the purpose of passing and repassing, and for no other purpose. And the owner of a street lot may technically maintain trespass against players of marbles on his sidewalk, or organ-grinders who play to amuse the children, or even of the chronic gazer who may stand in front of that owner's house, or two friends who might stop there to talk. However, there are in every variety of property-holding, whether by individuals or by Governments, trespassers that are positively prohibitory or permissable at discretion. There is no law in favor of street processions, and there is no express law against them. Custom, usage, and the toleration, both of the governors and the governed, have permitted the technical trespasses of many processions that are innocuous either because they represent a sentiment or promote the hilarity, the enjoyment, or the political good feeling of citizens. The text upon which was based the order against the Orange procession was that under historical precedent, under some recent events, and under the very nature of the procession, as feared by its friends and threatened by its enemies, disorder, tumult and riot were to be expected. There were two factions, each representing certain ideas and passions of a foreign quarrel—preparing to parade in antagonism to each other. The Police order prohibiting the parade of the one and of the other alike was in the interest of law and order. The result showed that the original order was a wise one. The Mayor and the Police authorities of New-York are Police officers, and not thermometers of sentiment; they must simply protect persons and property under the law. Each particular procession must depend for consideration of administrative expediency simply upon the especial considerations of law and order, or of disorder, that may surround it. When my successor (who, I am told, is to be either Mr. RUDOLPH A. WITTHAUS or Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN) shall come to take charge of the next 12th of July, I predict that he will find the calmer public idea as much in favor of prohibiting the processions, as the noisy public sentiment last July seemed to be in their favor. A procession which represents a sentiment or against which there is no particular antagonism cannot be said to invite disorder. The same reasoning that induced me to vote for forbidding the Orange and Hibernian processions to occur on the same day impel me, therefore, logically to vote for permission to this procession, because after the most diligent inquiry I am unable to find any actual or apprehended antagonism to the pending procession, or any considerations which will justify any one in supposing that the procession would lead to riot or tumult. I shall vote for the permissible trespass. But it is said that the procession should not move because it selects Sunday. In my judgment, as a mere lawyer and officer, and setting aside the question of religious sentiment, Sunday is a better day for the procession than any other day. There is less traffic and less inconvenience to those who may wish to use the streets. Whether the procession will interfere with certain statutes on the subject of making noises in the vicinity of meeting-houses, it is not necessary for me to now consider, because, as I understand, the processionists select hours during which there are no services, even if the statutes apply. I am aware that a General Term of this district, composed of Justices ALLEN, (now of the Appeals,) CLARKE and SUTHERLAND said, in People *vs.* LINDENMULLER, (33 Barb., 574:)

> The right to rear a family with a becoming regard to the institutions of Christianity, and without compelling them to witness the hourly infractions of one of its fundamental laws, the right to enjoy the peace and good order of society, and the increased securities of life and property which result from a decent observance of the Sabbath; the right of the poor to rest from labor without diminution in wages; the right of beasts to the rest which nature calls for, are real, substantial rights, and as much the subject of governmental protection as any other right of person or property. But it is urged that it is the right of the citizen to regard the Sabbath as a day of recreation and amusement, rather than as a day of rest and religious worship, and that he has a right to act upon that belief and engage in innocent amusements and recreations. This position it is not necessary to gainsay. But who is to judge and decide what amusements and pastimes are innocent, as having no direct or indirect baneful influence upon community, as not in any way disturbing the peace and quiet of the public, as not unnecessarily interfering with the equal rights or conscience of others? May not the Legislature, following the example of JAMES I., which was cited to us as a precedent, declare what recreations are lawful and what are not lawful, as tending to a breach of the peace or a corruption of the morals of the people? That is not innocent which may operate injuriously upon the morals of the old or young, which tends to interrupt the peaceable and quiet worship of the Sabbath, and which grievously offends the moral sense of the community, and thus tends to a breach of the peace.

Does this procession hurt the moral sense of the community, and tend to a breach of the peace under this decision? Well, those who object to things on moral grounds do not countenance or promote disorder. And nearly all the daily Press of the City, which it may be admitted represent the moral sense of the community, find no fault either with the sentiment of the procession or with the day selected for its movement. If, therefore, as I believe, the latter does not tend to induce disorder, either intrinsically or extrinsically, and does not injure the moral sense of the community, I shall vote that the Police neither protect nor oppose the procession, but if the peace be broken, keep the peace according to usual circumstances of street disturbances."

Meeting of the Internationals—Awaiting a Decision.

The Internationals were waiting from an early hour last evening until midnight for Gov. HOFFMAN's response to the Committee now in Albany. The first telegram read was:

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.
C. Constant, No. 68 Grand-street:
At the Governor's request we await an answer.
BANKS, &c.

Another telegram was received at a late hour, as follows:

ALBANY—10.
At Governor's request we just had an interview. Police have not decided yet; will to-morrow. Then he will decide.
BANKS.

There was a meeting afterward, at which they resolved to parade next Sunday, and invite all the trades-unions, organized bodies of men and women, and law-abiding citizens to join them. The same programme as that already arranged will be used. There will be a meeting to-night at No. 68 Grand-street.

Interview of the Committee of the International Society with Gov. Hoffman.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—Gov. HOFFMAN received in the Executive Chamber a delegation of Internationals, at 3½ P. M. Mr. BANKS on the part of the delegation, stated that they had been unable to secure from the New-York Police authorities a revocation of the order prohibiting a parade, and had therefore determined to appeal to him. Gov. HOFFMAN responded that he was in communication with the Police authorities, and as soon as he could hear from them he would let the delegation know what his determination was. Until then he could give no answer. He then asked them if they contemplated returning to New-York this evening?

Mr. BANKS—No, Sir; we think we will remain here to-night. We have an invitation to attend the theatre, and will probably accept it.

Gov. HOFFMAN—At what hotel are you stopping, or shall I telegraph my reply to New-York to-morrow?

Mr. BANKS—We are stopping at the Stanwix Hall.

Gov. HOFFMAN—Very well. I will communicate with you there this evening, as I will hear from New-York, I think, promptly.

The delegation then withdrew, and the interview terminated.

Sunday Processions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject to which this communication relates, though one of vital importance, shall be very briefly considered. The Christian Sabbath, by the fundamental and statute laws of our country, is recognized as a day of exemption from civil service, civil process, and from secular labor. As a day of rest it is hedged in and protected by Federal, State, and Municipal enactments. It is everywhere accepted as a season of devotion for religionists and of repose for all—and all, each for his or her own reason, welcome the dawn of a Sabbath morning.

Some of our adopted citizens, dissatisfied with the Government of their native country, coming here to be equally dissatisfied with our institutions and laws, recently advertised a Sunday procession. By its programme the procession was to pass, during the hour of divine service, more than thirty of our largest and most largely-attended churches. The attention of the Police Commissioners having been called to this subject, the officers of the Association were informed that serious objections had been made to their proposed Sunday demonstration. These persons repaired to the Police Head-quarters to insist upon their right to form processions when they pleased, and to proceed through the streets and avenues indicated by their programme. In the course of the discussion the "Communists" (for they are such in principle and purpose) insisted that all days were alike; that Sunday was no better than Saturday or Monday, and that "souls were neither saved nor lost" by anything that was done or was left undone here. At the close of an exciting conversation the Internationals were informed that all public demonstrations on Sunday would, in obedience to law, be prohibited, but that on any other day of the week they would not only be permitted, but if required or requested, the Police force would be detailed for their protection.

Now, did not the Police Commissioners act, not only in obedience to law, but in accordance with the sentiments and sympathies of this community? And if so, should we not, with one voice, approve and sustain the Police Department in the discharge of its duty? This question is broad and far-reaching. If we wish to preserve the Sabbath as a day of rest for all the "weary and heavy laden," let us begin now. Let us "frown indignantly," as the Father of our Country said on another occasion, "upon the first dawning of an attempt" to deprive worshiping Christians of their Sabbaths and tired laborers of their day of rest. T. W.

Public Parks—The Boulevard Above One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth-Street to be Opened.

The Commissioners of Public Parks met on Tuesday, Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS in the chair. Commissioners DILLON, GREEN, FIELDS and CHURCH were present.

Communications were read from the Controller calling for a statement of expenditures from the organization of the Department, April 20, 1870, to Nov. 22, 1871; also, asking for a detailed estimate of expenses for 1872. Referred to the Treasurer to prepare the statements.

A communication was read from owners of property on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, requesting that said street be regulated, graded and improved from the Boulevard (road or public drive) at Ninth-avenue to River-street, on the Hudson River, which was ordered to be done by contract, or otherwise, as allowed by law.

A resolution was adopted appropriating moneys for the payment of employes and other claims against the Department.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Board to keep in its employ as large a force as practicable during the coming Winter, so as to insure the speedy completion of the public works in the upper part of the City now under the control of this Board.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to dispense with the services of any of the employes of the Department from time to time, until the further order of the Department, and that he may also change the positions and dues of such employes as he may from time to time deem necessary.

The President was requested to prepare and present to the Board at its next meeting a resolution to initiate proceedings for the legal opening of the Boulevard above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

The Board then adjourned.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. Higbee.

The funeral of Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, D. D., took place yesterday at Trinity Chapel in Twenty-sixth-street. The attendance was very large. There was no funeral sermon, but the full Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Drs. DIX, HAIGHT, OGILBY, SWOPE, VINTON, Messrs. COOKE, SILL, OLMSTEAD and KIMBALL, and many others. The body was encased in a rose-wood casket, covered with flowers and mounted with silver. On the plate was the inscription: "Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, D. D. Died Dec. 10. Aged seventy years." The members of the Trinity Corporation acted as pall-bearers, and escorted the remains to Trinity Cemetery.

Sale of Works of Art.

A splendid collection of paintings was disposed of at LEAVITT's sales-rooms, Clinton Hall, last evening. The following are some of the higher-priced works: "A Chapter from Pamela," by G. H. BOUGHTON, $2,000; "Off the Coast," by AUCHENBACK, $1,950; a flower piece by ROBIE, $1,525; "How I Shot the Fox," by DIEFFENBACH, $1,000; "The Spanish Tailor," by VIBERT, $1,500: "A Snow-storm," by SCHREYER, $1,390; TSCHAGGENY's "Sheep-fold," $1,050; "My Jewels," by AUGUST FOURBMOUCHE, $1,425; a picture by JALABERT sold for $1,950, and one by MESSONIER brought $1,100.

The Fire Department.

Chief Engineer PERLEY, yesterday, presented a communication to the Fire Commissioners stating that on the 25th ult., while the engines of Station No. 9 were at work on a vessel at Pier No. 6 East River, an alarm was sounded for Station No. 32, but there were no engines to answer the alarm, all being at work on Station No. 9. He recommended that measures be adopted to prevent similar occurrences. The matter was referred to the Committee on Apparatus. The Chief Engineer also recommended that at least one fire-extinguisher be furnished to each Hook and Ladder Company, and it was urged that many fires could be put out with these machines, and thus avoid the great loss inflicted by water. No action was taken on the recommendation.

The Erie Litigations—Surrender of the Stock of Heath and Raphael.

The reference before KENNETH G. WHITE, master, in the case of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company, against JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD, and others, involving the right to 60,054 shares of stock, was resumed yesterday afternoon. In pursuance of the order of Judge BLATCHFORD, 47,592 certificates of stock were produced and lodged with the referee pending the result. The remainder will be produced this morning, when the entire will be examined to ascertain their correctness.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

RANDALL H. KINNEY, a colored man, served on a jury in the Yorkville District Court yesterday.

Reform organizations of the Twelfth Ward have formed a central body, composed of delegates of several organizations.

The fair held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Hudson-street, closed last evening after a successful opening of two nights.

OSCAR BIBLING, who was run over by car No. 129 of the Belt Railroad, on Tuesday night, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man fell into East River last night, at Pier No. 2, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

The Hansa Bund, a German social organization, gave an entertainment and *soirée dansante* at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, last night.

Prof. G. F. BARKER, of Yale College, will lecture this evening, at the Academy of Music, before the American Institute, on the "Chemistry of the Sun."

The New-York section of the North-eastern Saengerbund is in a state of dissolution, in consequence of the withdrawal of the principal and leading societies.

The Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, discontinued distributing money to persons made destitute by the Chicago fire who have come to this City.

The occupants of No. 436 Broadway lost $1,200 in damage to stock by fire last evening, which originated on the fourth floor from some unknown cause.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps, Capt. JOHN GERDES, gave its fifteenth annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was quite a brilliant affair.

The pupils of Prof. NAYLOR tendered a complimentary ball to him last evening at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. Mr. A. S. ADAMS was floor manager.

Three burglars were caught last evening in the premises No. 50 New Bowery, which they had entered from the scuttle. They were locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

The members of the Emanuel Church, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, are preparing for a Fair, which they propose holding on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst.

EDWARD COOPER, of No. 223 Fifth-avenue, was committed by Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of passing a worthless check for $60 on JOHN H. PATTERSON, of No. 177 West-street.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, states that among 100,000 persons vaccinated by the Health Inspectors during the past year, there has not been found one who has contracted small-pox.

A storm of rain, mingled with sleet and snow, set in between 10 and 11 A. M., yesterday, and continued for several hours. Thermometer lowest yesterday morning, 32°; at 2 P. M., 38°.

WM. HENRY KANE, aged fifteen years, died yesterday at No. 533 West Forty-sixth-street, from scalds received by falling into a tub of hot water in the paper factory, No. 673 Ninth-avenue.

The Fidelio Quartette Club was last evening at Muntzinger Hall, in West Thirty-second-street, engaged in an anniversary celebration, composed of a series of social and musical festivities.

In the case of GITLITCH *vs.* NORTON for damages by a blast of rock going through plaintiff's house, a verdict was rendered in the Marine Court, yesterday, in favor of plaintiff for $325.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday announced his opinion in the Fulsome contested will case, deciding principally on technical grounds that the will should not be admitted to probate.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 60 Frankfort-street, doing but little damage to property. JOHN REED, the occupant, was so severely burned about the body that he was taken to Park Hospital.

The bridge across the Harlem River at McComb's Dam will be open to public travel from today until Monday next. It is expected that the bridge will be permanently opened on Saturday, the 23d inst.

In the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, in the matter of JOHN SEDGWICK, as assignee of ASAHAL H. HEATH, and others, Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, granted a motion for an injunction and a receiver.

The ladies of the Church of the Saint Sacrament opened a fair, last evening, in LAYLOR's dancing Academy, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The object of the fair is to raise funds to found an orphan asylum.

The examination in the case of the Seventh Ward inspectors of election was to have come off in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, but at the request of counsel for the accused, the examination was postponed until to-morrow.

The widow of OWEN SWORDS has obtained a verdict against the owners of Pier No. 11 North River, for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the falling of the dock, which was found to be rotten. The amount of the verdict was $3,500.

The pupils of the Conservatory of Music gave an entertainment last evening at their rooms, No. 211 Fourth-avenue, for the benefit of the Howard Mission. The programme was good and was well executed, and the financial result a success.

The Cunard steam-ship *Java,* which left Liverpool on Dec. 2, and Queenstown on Dec. 3, reached this port yesterday. She brings advices later by two days than were at hand by the *City of Paris.* These are to be found in another column.

DAVID PRINGLE, Sr., the Brooklyn agent of THOMAS HOLLOWAY & Co., wholesale druggists, was committed at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail, on a charge of defrauding his employers of upward of $50,000 worth of goods.

A meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the American Peace Society, to express approval of the Washington treaty. Chancellor CROSBY will preside, and ELIHU BURRITT and others will speak.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the Fourth Ward Station-house, yesterday, on the body of an unknown woman, aged thirty-five years, who fell down a flight of stairs at No. 338 Water-street, while under the influence of liquor. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A branch of the Young Men's Democratic Reform Club was organized last evening in the Eleventh Assembly District. RICHARD C. FELLOWS was elected President; W. L. VANDERVOORT, Vice-President; R. E. FOOT, Secretary; and LOUIS FELLOWS, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

MARGARET PHALEN, of No. 49 Cherry-street, appeared before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and charged CHARLES H. MOORE, of No. 128 West Thirty-fourth-street, with breaking into her rooms and stealing therefrom $133 in money. He was committed in default of bail.

The new steamer *Spain,* of the National line, has just made another fine run to Queenstown. She left here on Saturday, the 2d inst., crossed the bar at 11:40 A. M. and arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of Monday, the 11th, at 4¾. Mean time to Queenstown, nine days and thirty minutes.

Miss NETTIE COLLINS, the elocutionist, will read to-night, at the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, near Eighth-avenue. A supper will be served, and the entertainment will be enlivened by music, the services of several well-known vocalists having been secured. Prof. DAUM will preside at the organ. The readings will commence at 7½ o'clock.

At the last meeting of the Gramercy Boat Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—JNO. A. SHUTE. Vice-President—C. E. Kimbark. Secretary—W. W. Tompkins. Treasurer—James Clinch. Captain—S. K. Brener. Lieutenant—David Roche. Trustees—Henry B. French, George Banta, Henry M. Howell, Samuel Taylor, M. L. Sutton.

At the forty-fifth annual meeting of the New-York City Mission Society, held yesterday at the Bible House, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. THOS. DE WITT; Vice President, A. R. Wetmore; Treasurer, Morris K. Jesup; Corresponding Secretary, Lewis E. Jackson; Recording Secretary, David D. Terry; Superintendent of Missions, Rev. George J. Mingins.

Thirty-six policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner MANIERRE. The only cases of interest were those of Sergt. FITZGERALD, Patrolmen DONOHUE and POWERS, all of the Third Precinct, who, finding BENJAMIN WATERBURY in his own store at a late hour of the night, arrested him as a burglar and took him to the Station-house, where he was detained until identified.

By consent of the Bishop of New-York a new parish of the Episcopal Church has been organized by the friends of Dr. EWER, who have withdrawn from Christ Church with him, (Messrs. P. R. WILKINS and J. R. MOREWOOD being chosen Wardens,) under the title of St. Ignatius' Church, and as some wealthy men are concerned in the enterprise, another prominent church of the "Catholic" school will be the result.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday, Ex-Alderman CHARLES DURYEA, and Trustee of the town, took fifteen paupers to Deer Park Station, en route for the new County Poorhouse at Yaphank.

Twenty of the residents of Huntington, bondsmen for the late Collector, GIDEON SEAMAN, have been called upon to pay some $500 each to cover the Collector's defalcations. Three of them declare they never signed the bond.

Yesterday afternoon, while workmen were engaged on the new Catholic church at Astoria, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating a number to the ground, a distance of over forty feet. Two of the laborers were severely injured, and one, a man named FLYNN, a resident of East New-York, fatally.

The Town Poorhouse of the Town of Huntington, located at Long Swamp, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. The Overseers of the Poor were in attendance at the time of the fire, being in session in the room in the building devoted to meetings of town officers. It was insured in the Suffolk County Mutual Insurance Company for $25,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. W. B. HARRIS, rector of the Mariners' Harbor Baptist Church, has resigned, having accepted a call from the Hudson City Baptist Church, New-Jersey.

The Staten Island Improvement Commission met yesterday, and appointed a Committee to proceed to Albany to urge the passage of the bill which was before the Legislature last session.

Yesterday a fire broke out in an old wooden building on Richmond road, near Targee-street, Stapleton. It was totally consumed, with a small adjoining building. Loss about $600; no insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City railroad companies will be allowed to salt their tracks during the Winter.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Company has just completed a new depot at Ferry-street.

BALLANTYNE BROTHERS, of Newark, are rapidly rebuilding their brewery, burned a short time ago.

The stained glass windows in the new wings of the State House represent the State arms—commerce, agriculture, mining and navigation.

The water-pipes at New-Brunswick are in a very bad condition, in many places stopped with *débris,* and for some time portions of the city have been insufficiently supplied with water.

A large number of the members of the Legislature, with the State Controller and Treasurer, yesterday made an excursion over the Central Railroad to Wilkesbarre. They will spend today in examining the mining operations about that city and return to-night.

A Catholic clergyman and two of his parishioners have been arrested in Gloucester County, charged with being resurrectionists. It is alleged that they removed from the cemetery the body of a man, who had at one time been a Catholic, but had become indifferent to the Church.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Capt. Edgbert Thompson has been ordered to the command of the *Canandaigua,* on the 3d of January next, Commander Thomas Seifridge has been detached from special duty connected with the Darien expedition, and ordered as Light-house Inspector of the First District. Commander A. E. K. Benham, has been detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the First District, and ordered to be ready for sea service.

[Advertisement.]

A.—With the approach of Christmas and New Year's Day thrifty housewives commence to clean up and prepare the family residence for the holiday season. About this time, also, sensible gentlemen generally betake themselves to KNOX's famous Hat Emporium, at No 212 Broadway, where, having purchased suitable chapeaux, they are ready for any season.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Rhein	Dec. 16	New-York	Bremen.
Calabria	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 16	New-York	Havre.
Franklin	Dec. 16	New-York	Stettin.
Columbia	Dec. 16	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

City of Merida	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Dec. 14	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Dec. 15	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle,* at 2 P. M.... For Havana and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida,* at 2 P. M.... For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Franklin,* at 10:20 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 13—*In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. S. S. Soloman, Miss Booth, G. W. Estinghouse, J. T. Lord, J. P. Howard, Mrs. Rogers, 2 children and maid, W. C. Andrews, J. Rutherford, M. Dunloo, J. Lear, J. G. Austin, Jr., Mr. Barnes, Mr. Henriquez, M. Frost, M. A. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sloane, Miss Lewis, J. Templeton, Mr. Eastwick, J. D. Hay, C. M. Wharton, W. W. Thornton, T. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, J. B. Dickson, H. P. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Sinclair, J. Gambie, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tutt, Miss Helm, Mrs. and Miss Putnam, Y. Nonaka, Charles Lowell, D. Meinertzhagen, Hon. H. Legge, Hon. A. H. Rice, H. C. Stetson, Henry Thomson, Mr. Lockwood, J. S. Brush, Gen. J. C. Stone, J. T. Ellis, G. J. Findley, Master J. L. Raymure, Mrs. Wm. Blackmore, W. B. Duncan, C. A. Stewart and servant, J. Steinhart, W. H. Ward, R. Harding, W. Marrott, F. C. Thorpe, Wm. B. Bonn, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Mills, W. C. Van Bibber, Col. Bridger, W. Keighby, J. Craven, D. Smith, J. S. Chappell, J. Holden, J. Bullock, Judge O. H. Palmer, S. S. Suthers, C. E. Lees, T. H. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kelly, S. C. Fox, J. Jones, L. T. Simmons, W. L. Woodward, R. Owens, E. P. Johnson, T. Jarvis, J. J. Dunne, C. F. Dunne, Mr. and Miss Stratton, W. P. Stratton, Thos. Dalby.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 13—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Ives, Mrs. Lewis and servant, Mr. Purves, A. G. Findloy, S. H. Wilson, J. W. Stephenson, Mrs. Jane Hindle, E. H. Park, Mrs. V. M. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cummings, Mrs. Marsden, G. A. Geethorpe, J. Samblyn, Mrs. J. S. Butterfield, Signor Blicz, wife and child, R. Dempster, Mr. and Mrs. Furness, G. V. Boyle, R. L. Coit, Mr. Cazenore, Mr. Cochrane, G. S. Wickham, J. D. Vandervoort, J. H. Walker, A. A. Plant, J. R. Hall, James Domville, C. Ives, P. Phenix, P. B. Steele, A. J. Morrison, W. Nelson and 2 sons, Rev. P. Cuddily, Mme. de Lesdernier, J. W. Palmer, Mr. Kidder, Mrs. Sarah Logan and child, Rev. D. Davies, Mr. Wilson and son, R. Russell, G. C. S. Southworth, Miss Diana, J. Demoster, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Nicholls, R. F. De Forest, J. S. Moore, T. Hiler, Mr. Burroughs, C. Piccoli, George H. Hobson, Mr. Matthews, E. A. Schoyer, James Stewart.

DEC. 13—*In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.*—James Moller, George Kahn, James Robertson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:17 | Sun sets......4:33 | Moon sets..11:32
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10:43 | Gov. Island.11:32 | Hell Gate..12:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Mercury, Grand Palmas, Commissioners of Charities and Correction; Nonantum, Knowles, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.; Chas. H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Ati, (Aust.,) Sucieh, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Orfoo, (Ital.,) Questa, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Rapide, (Rus.,) Petersen, Trieste, Funche, Edye & Co.; Saga, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockman.

Brigs Aquidneck, Bigley, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; San Juan, (Br.,) Morton, Seville, B. J. Wemberg; Robin, (Br.,) Douglass, Cardenas, Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Schrs. George Washington, Sherlock, Baracoa, P. Puig & Co.; Ontario, (Br.,) McAuley, Antigua, P. I. Nevius & Co.; Wave Crest, Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Bro.; Impulse, (Br.,) Curtis, Curacoa and Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.; C. P. Schultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool Nov. 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 164 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst; Dec. 3, lat. 49 54, lon. 30 49, passed steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool; 9th, lat. 42 43, lon. 57 50, passed steam-ship Colorado, hence for do.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Dec. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 194 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Dec. 11, lat. 43 08, lon. 60 27, passed an Allen steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 42 50, lon. 61 29, passed a German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Trojan, (Br.,) McQueen, Genoa Oct. 29, Leghorn 31st, Naples Nov. 4, Messina 7th, Palermo 12th, and Gibraltar 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship New World, Champion, London Oct. 18, and Isle of Wight 23d, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Came a southern passage and had strong westerly winds and been 20 ds. W. of Sable Island; Dec. 1, lat. 38, lon. 64, passed ship Uncle Joe, bound E.; 8th, lat. 40 10, lon. 69 32, passed schr. Sardinian, from Halifax for Baltimore.

Ship General Shepley, (of Bath,) Merriman, Hartlepool 80 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Wellington, (of Windsor,) Harris, Cardiff Oct. 14, with railway iron to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark James and Richard Walsh, (of Cork,) Herbert, Salt Cay, T. I., 18 ds., with salt to Nickerson & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Dec. 5, off Hatteras, Benjamin Price, seaman, a native of Gloucester, aged 17 years, fell from foretopsail-yard to the deck and died 4 hours after.

Bark Rusoer, (Nor.,) Peterson, Newport, Eng., 70 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Geflon, (Nor.,) Lemensen, from Cronstadt. Arr. 12th, and anchored on the Bar; came up this A. M., and reports coming the southern passage, and had light trades to Bermuda, and been 18 ds. from thence, with strong N. W. winds. The G. is consigned, cargo to Wm. Ropes & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Bounding Billow, Reynolds, of and from Boston, with ballast to master.

Brig Susan, (of Halifax,) Caffery, Demerara 33 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith & Sons—vessel to master. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Scotland, (of Boston,) Cook, Milk River, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Machias, (of Jonesport,) Johnson, Cadiz 43 ds., with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Minna Traub, (of Philadelphia,) Padelford, Guantanamo 23 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Venture, (Br.,) Folger, Trinidad, Cuba, 33 ds., via New-London Dec. 11, with asphaltum to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Almater, Ginn, Providence.

Brig Sally Brown, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Gardener, Elsinore 83 days, with iron for Boston. Put into this port in distress. Nov. 22, lat. 25 34, lon. 61 30, spoke schr. Rebecca Ann, (Br.,) from Sydney, C. B., for Boston, in distress, with loss of sails, having been blown off in the late N. W. gales across the Gulf; would put into St. Thomas for repairs; Dec. 7, lat. 34 53, lon. 76, spoke schr. David Nichols, from Darien, Ga., for New-York, who kindly supplied us with provisions.

Brig M. E. Thompson, Sommers, Fall River.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (Br.,) Edgett, Hillsboro, N. B., 20 ds., with plaster, for Newark.

Schr. Edward Lameyer, (of Newburyport,) Gorham, Aquin, Hayti, 23 ds., with log-wood to H. Becker—vessel to Lunt Bros. Has had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage; lost foresail and flying jib, and was blown so far to the eastward was obliged to come by way of Long Island Sound.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Pendleton, Humacoa Nov. 19 and Fajardo 24th, with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co. Left at Humacoa brig Harriet, for Baltimore, to sail Dec. 7; at Naguabo, brig Clara Louisa, for New-York, ldg.; at Fajardo, brig Nellie, for do., do.

Schr. Alzena, (of Harrington,) Boyton, Galveston 15 ds., with cotton and wool to Snow & Burgess; had strong N. N. W. gales, was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, Warren, St. Marys, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. H. L. Sedight, Willetts, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal for Bremen Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Baltimore, for Portsmouth.

Schr. F. A. Ward, ——, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to order.

Schr. Zampa, Jewett, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ella Brown, Robinson, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. B. T. Crocker, Harding, Provincetown, for Baltimore.

Schr. Frances Hatch, Fales, Rockland, with lime for Newark.

Schr. Maud Mulloch, Wentworth, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. A. L. Cobb, Mitchel, Virginia, for Fair-Haven.

Schr. Active, Coombs, Baltimore, for Belfast.

Schr. Montana, Bearse, Richmond, Me., for Norfolk.

Schr. Alice, Fletcher, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Clara Belle, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Annie Hall, Hall, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Uncas, Colt, Alexandria, for Norwich.

Schr. E. T. Emerson, Howe, Virginia.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Mason, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Crammer, Virginia.

Schr. Waupona, Shaw, Delaware.

SAILED—Steam-ships Russia and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; City of Galveston, for New Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. E., thick off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Arr. steamer Siberia, from Liverpool; ship N. Boynton, from London.

Below—ship Garden Reach, from Calcutta; bark Niphon, from Trapani.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—Arr. schr. J. E. Meeservey, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Aquidneck, from Rio; brig Terrent, from Havana.

Passed out, brig Minnie, for Harbor Grace.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—Arr. steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York, and North Point, from Baltimore; ship N. & E. Gardiner, from Liverpool; schrs. Emma Green, from New-York, and A. F. Ames, from Charleston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 13.—Arr. steamer Centipede, Philadelphia, for Boston; brig Meniwa, Port Johnson, for Portland.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.—The Inman steam-ship City of London, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York Dec. 2, arr. at this port at 3 o'clock this morning, and shortly after proceeded to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 13.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York Nov. 2, for Bremen, arrived at this port today and proceeded.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 13.—The Allan line steam-ship Germany, from Portland, touched at this port today en route to Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—The steam-ship Missouri, from New-York, arrived this morning.

A large variety of Leather Goods, Fans, Opera-Glasses, Flower Stands, just opened
AT
BALL, BLACK & CO.'S,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

STATUARY MARBLE.
A CHOICE AND ELEGANT SELECTION JUST
RECEIVED FROM ITALY.
ALSO,
THE RICHEST PARIS
DECORATED DINNER SETS
EVER IMPORTED;
MADE UP TO BE USED WITH
SILVER.
JAS. K. KERR & BROTHERS,
CHINA HALL,
NO. 1,218 CHESTNUT-ST.,
Philadelphia.

FURS.
F. BOOSS,
NO. 449 BROADWAY.
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT
THIRTY DAYS
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,
PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH
BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c.
MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN
AND ERMINE SETS,
In great variety.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS.
BEAR, FOX, WOLF,
and other
SLEIGH ROBES
At prices much below last season.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT
LEGANT MUFF.

Nicol & Davidson,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Offer a magnificent assortment of
HOLIDAY
AND
WEDDING PRESENTS
IN
REAL BRONZE, ORMOLU, and ENAMELED and GILT CLOCKS,
MANTEL SETS, STATUARY, GLOVE
and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
JEWEL CASKETS, &c.,
Also,
FINE RUSSIA LEATHER PURSES
and SILK UMBRELLAS,
With a large line of
BISQUE AND PARIAN STATUARY,
PORCELAIN DINING AND DESSERT SERVICES, and FINE
CUT AND ENGRAVED
GLASS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. SÆNGER, Importer,
No. 21 Murray-st., near Broadway,
Has on exhibition and offers for sale for the coming Holidays, at retail
AND AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,
the greatest NOVELTIES of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and
MUSICAL SURPRISE ARTICLES,
consisting of MUSICAL BOXES,
MUSICAL ALBUMS, LADIES' WORK-BOXES,
CIGAR CASES, WINE BOTTLES, SWISS COTTAGES.
ALL WITH TWO OR THREE PIECES OF MUSIC, and the largest VARIETY of
GERMAN ACCORDIONS,
CONCERTINAS and MOUTH-HARMONICAS.

GRAND FIRE RELIEF CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
SUFFERERS BY FIRE IN THE
NORTH-WEST.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
FEB. 22, 1872.
Combining the celebrated NINTH REGIMENT BAND, 100 performers, and eminent vocal talent.
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS
will be distributed among the ticket holders. Tickets, $2 each. Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., Bankers, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, receive and pay out this fund to the ticket holders. Direct all orders for tickets and other communications to NELSON CROSS, Chairman, No. 267 Broadway.
NELSON CROSS, Esq., No. 178 Broadway,
Dr. A. P. MERRILL, No. 57 West 24th-st.,
CHARLES R. ELLIS, Esq., No. 182 Centre-st.,
CHARLES E. NOBLE, No. 349 Broadway,
North-western Fire Relief Committee.
SEE PROGRAMME.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM MOIR,
Formerly at No. 315 Hudson-st., has removed to
No. 373 6th-Av., Corner of 23d-St.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS,
BRONZES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE,
at reasonable rates.

TOYS.—LEAPING HORSES FOR CHILDREN, from two to eight years of age, $10; also Velocipedes, Swings, Sleds, Skates, &c. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE
STANDARD
OF
SILVER!

In England and France it is made obligatory upon Gold and Silver Smiths to have their various manufactures stamped with the fineness of the metal. But in this country there is no such law, and there may be serious frauds committed by unprincipled manufacturers. Whilst in the article of Gold Jewelry there are such frauds committed, yet there is no first-class Silversmith who will place his Trade-mark upon metal alloyed below our American coin. In the United States the standard of our coin is 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper, taking 1000 parts as pure. In England there are 925 parts silver and 75 parts copper. So that their coin is 25-1000 finer than ours. The Gorham Manufacturing Company have adopted the English standard for their wares. Every article stamped with their Trade-mark, (which is a Lion, an Anchor, and the letter G,) is absolutely guaranteed to be of the standard of 925-1000. So well is this fact now understood in the United States that whenever their Goods are offered there is not now an inquiry made as to the purity of the metal. The name carries assurance with it.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., (upstairs,) invite special attention to their unequaled assortment of Gorham Goods, comprising all their newest and choicest productions in Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, as well as an endless variety of attractive Novelties for Wedding Gifts.

STARR & MARCUS,
RICH
JEWELRY
AND
STERLING
SILVER,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., (UPSTAIRS.)

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
ALTHOF, BERGMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS
AND
FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 30, 32, 34 AND 36 PARK-PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH-STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE THEIR
Large Stock at Retail,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING DEC. 18.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y.

INDIA, JAPANESE,
AND CHINESE GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 814 BROADWAY.
A. A. VANTINE & CO.

BEEBE HATS and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BEEBE & CO., HATTERS, 160 BROADWAY.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE WATCHES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
CHAINS, LOCKETS, SEALS, &C., TO MATCH.

HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
Marble, Bronze and Gilt Clocks,
Ornaments,
Pedestals, Work-Boxes,
Card-Receivers,
Jardinieres and Flowers,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.
PRICES VERY LOW.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 and 659 Broadway,
OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
We desire to call attention to our large and choice stock of these Watches, and specially recommend them to those who desire to procure holiday gifts of permanent value.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard-St., London.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
CIRCULAR LETTERS
FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
PRANG'S
AMERICAN
CHROMOS!
FOR SALE AT ALL ART-STORES.
FOR ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE SEND STAMP TO THE PUBLISHERS,
L. PRANG & CO., BOSTON.

Bargains in Fancy Goods
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
Tomes, Melvain & Co.,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE,
offer an attractive stock just received
From London, Berlin, Vienna, and Paris.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE THE CHEAPEST, BECAUSE THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS IN
TONE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.
WAREROOMS, NO. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.

RICH LACES
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WE WISH TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
POINT LACE SHAWLS,
UNSURPASSED IN RICHNESS, JUST IN STORE, AND OFFERED AT TWO-THIRDS THE ACTUAL VALUE. VERY SUITABLE FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Miller & Grant,
No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

DECKER BROS.'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE MATCHLESS.
WAREROOMS
NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

FOR BARGAINS
In fine WATCHES, DIAMONDS, rich JEWELRY and Sterling Silver, examine our prices, bearing in mind that our expenses are seventy-five per cent. less than they would be in Broadway.
J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—70,000 CURES OF Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhea, Liver and Nervous Disorders, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. DU BARRY & CO., No. 15 Dey-st., New-York.